forum reviews budgets

By JOCELYN SAMUELS

The major item on the agenda of the Forum meeting of February 17th was a report by the Finance Committee on second semester allocations.

At the end of the first semester, the committee reviews spending of all organizations, and recommends a spring term budget for each activity. Cuts in proposed budgets were suggested for the Black Student Union and the Cheerleaders, which were already budgeted, the German Club, which was inactive this fall, the Middlebury College Republican Assembly, which changed its purpose (and thus, could not receive stipulated funds), and the Pre-Law Club and Middlebury Forum (which involves volunteer programs), both of which never filed the necessary forms. Increases went to the Italian Club, REAP, and the Forum.

There is a surplus, should any organization file a late request, and, in view of the College's "conservative fiscal policy," it may be possible to lower the Student Activities Fee.

Amendments suggested by the Forum involved the re-allocation of necessary funds to the Pre-law Club and Middlebury Forum, to enable them to continue their programs. The Pre-law Club intends to bring the executive director of the American Civil Liberties Union, and a constitutional law expert, Mr. Dickle of Yale Law School, to speak at Middlebury. The article was passed, with amendments, in a unanimous roll call vote.

One important announcement concerned the faculty lunch program, which may be sponsored by the Forum. One day a week could be designated "Free lunch day" on which students could bring faculty members to lunch. Dean Wonnacott has stated that the Administration will subsidize 75¢ of the $1.75 cost.

Liz Campbell was elected to replace Jeff Tober on the Middlebury College Activities Board Advisory Committee, which reports once a month on what can be done for, or by the MCAB.

Other discussions involved the possible publication of tenure decisions and the annual budget, and the necessity of the publication of "New Faces." The possibility of the handbook being student published and sold to cut costs will be considered when the facts and figures of the matter are known.

photo by nicholas andros

golf course expansion

By GARY SLUTSKER

A plan calling for the expansion of the Middlebury College Golf Course to 18 holes over the next three to four years, to be financed by an anonymous, unsolicited gift, was announced recently by the College. The gift will also earn matching funds from the Christian A. Johnson Endeavor Fund to help endow professorships in studio art and art history.

The current nine-hole golf course occupies about 90 acres and has been owned and operated by the College since 1947. Four of the additional holes are to be interlaced between the existing ones and the remaining five will be built on 30 college-owned acres that lie on the perimeter of the course.

Although the gift was not solicited and will not be used to meet goals specified in the College's 175th Anniversary Campaign, because the donation was made during the campaign, the Johnson Fund will make a gift of one dollar for every four dollars of the anonymous contribution. The exact amount of the gift has not been announced at the request of President James Armstrong.

The new course will be designed by Ralph O. Myhre, manager of the Golf Course and the Middlebury Snow Bowl, and will be constructed by College personnel. Because it will be an "in-house

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the MIDDLEBURY CAMPUS

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town short funds; may be election issue

By NATHANIEL FORBES

For the second time in five years, an audit of the Middlebury Town books has disclosed an unexplained shortage of funds. According to a report released last week by the Middlebury Board of Auditors, the firm which conducted an audit of the Town's accounts "cannot certify with certainty that not more than $876 is unaccounted for."

Neither the auditing firm, the P.F. Jurgs Company of Burlington, nor any Town officials are able to say how the money disappeared. Town Clerk and Treasurer Kenneth Caul says he does not know the cause of the shortage. He plans to release a prepared statement this week in which he will list the possible causes for the disappearance.

When a similar incident occurred in 1969, an investigation revealed that $3,357.07 had been embezzled from the Treasurer's office.

While few are ready to suggest any intentional mishandling of funds by individuals in the Treasurer's office, many citizens think that the recent "episode," as Caul terms it, has cast a shadow over his prospects for reelection. Caul faces a challenge by Mrs. Judith Peterson for the Clerk and Treasurer positions in the March 5 elections.

Why the Shortage?

There have been a number of rumors and explanations surrounding the missing $876. The central question is whether the shortage is due to faulty bookkeeping practices and carelessness, or whether the money was in fact stolen by someone in the Treasurer's office.

"I think it was probably a combination of errors," Caul said, although he could not say who might have made the errors, "because more than one of us handled the funds." He added that "some people don't seem to think that humans do make errors."

One person who is acquainted with the situation claims, "the books down there (at the Treasurer's office) have not been kept completely up-to-date, accurately and so forth, because there are a lot of things that have not been recorded." The individual adds, however, "I'm not in any position to say that so-and-so is taking money, because I just don't know. The tracks are muddy enough as far as the bookkeeping situation is concerned" to make it impossible for anyone to say with certainty how the money was lost.

Caul readily admits that the bookkeeping system is "inadequate." He notes that daily cash receipt entries in the past have fallen "weeks or a month or so behind." The Treasurer's office has been using a National Cash Register accounting machine, which the Town purchased in 1961. The machine made errors in the past by "not doing all the things it should do," Caul said. "It had spells, when it had been used for a great length of time, of just not giving the proper totals." He said the machine "did not hold out" to finish the accounting work in 1973.

To improve its accounting system, the Town recently purchased a Burroughs L-5000 'mini-computer.' The total cost of the Burroughs system is approximately $27,000. It will be programmed with the Town payroll, voter checklist, Grand List, mailing list, and Town accounts. Caul explained that the new machine will "give us the built-in controls that we've been lacking." He pointed out, however, that full implementation of the Burroughs system is being slowed by the length of time required to train programmers, and by the difficulty of "establishing priorities." By "priorities" he said he meant what lists or accounts should be programmed into the machine first.

Election Prospects

Asked if the recent incident would affect his chances of reelection, Caul said he hoped it would not. He noted that "when you get down and figure, even though there shouldn't be any errors or shortages, $800 is kind of a drop in the bucket," compared to the five or six million dollars he claims his office handles annually. His office showed the equivalent of a $600 profit in the Town accounts two years ago, he continued, and "nobody said a word about it."

Judith Peterson, Caul's challenger, was reluctant to say if the matter of mishandled funds would affect her chances of election.

She said she was emphasizing three issues in her campaign. They are the poor bookkeeping methods in the Treasurer's office, the cost of the audit of the Town's books, and the speed with which she would process legal documents if she were elected.

"The main problem down there is that the records have not been conscientiously kept," she said. As for the shortage, she suggested, "It's either because someone is not taking the time to do it (the accounting), just letting things go, or there is money being taken from the Town."

Peterson is presently the bookkeeper for Dutton Smith and Co. and related concerns, of Middlebury. She has been a member of the Middlebury Board of Zoning Adjustment for two terms (1969-70), the Vermont Travel Information Council (1968-70), and the Vermont Scenery Preservation Council (1966-70). She has lived in Middlebury for twelve years.

Caul is now completing his thirteenth year as Clerk and Treasurer. He has been opposed in an election only once before, in 1971. His challenger then was Richard Gardner of Middlebury. Gardner was one of the Town Auditors who had investigated the mishandling of funds in 1969, although he did not make his role in that incident an issue in his campaign. He was defeated by a large margin.

Cost of Audit is Election Issue

The **Addison Independent** reported last week that the audit by the Jurgs Company cost the Town $7,300 to date. Caul estimates that the final bill will be between $7,500 and $7,800. Peterson claims it will be very near $8,000. She thinks that the audit could be done for less. "If the books are clear and complete and all laid out nicely, which they should be, the paid auditors should be able to come in and do the job for say $3,000 or $3,500. This was their estimate," she said.

The Jurgs Company was paid for its work on anhourly basis. According to a letter sent by the Jurgs Co. to Middlebury Town Manager David Crawford, the company charged "between $7 and $20 an hour for the individuals involved in the Middlebury audit." Crawford said that the Jurgs Co. told him that the bill "should have been more," but that $7,300 was a fair amount for it's work so far. Neither Caul nor Crawford could say exactly how many hours Jurgs had spent on the audit. But according to Peterson, the three auditors who conducted the investigation worked for a "good six weeks on and off."

Asked why the three elected Town Auditors could not have done the audit themselves, Peterson stressed that conducting the kind of audit the Town needs is too large a task for them, as they have their regular professions to pursue as well. The three, who are Catherine Fitzpatrick, Jerry Lienau, and Richard

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thurow's job training theory of income

By BARBARA KRITCHEVSKY

Lester Thurow, a professor of economics and management at MIT, delivered a lecture entitled "The Economics of Income Distribution" on February 18, in Proctor Lounge. Mr. Thurow is the author of seven books and numerous articles, and has served as a member of the President's Council of Economic Advisors.

Mr. Thurow began his lecture by explaining that there are presently three alternative theories of income distribution.

The view most widely held is that of "marginal productivity," or the "human capital approach." This theory regards workers as a type of capital, explained Mr. Thurow, and their wages are said to be determined strictly by supply and demand.

Another approach to income distribution, Thurow continued, is the "labor economy" view, which deals with wage structures.

The third interpretation is the macro-economic concept, based on the idea of a generally unchanging wage rate.

If there are three approaches to solving one problem, Mr. Thurow noted, "something strange is going on." There is no "integrated way" of looking at the problem of income distribution.

Mr. Thurow pointed out that there are "deviant facts that can't be explained" by any of the current theories of income distribution. He outlined several of these "deviant facts."

For example, wages are essentially "rigid" over time, ie, on the macro-economic level, wages generally change very little. This fact is usually attributed to union and monopoly power. However, Thurow noted, a large percentage of the nation's workers are not connected with unions.

Another peculiarity, he said, is that a more equal income distribution was forced by governmental controls during World War II. Yet, when the controls were eliminated after the war, the more equal distribution remained.

The national level of education, said Thurow, has become more equal in the post-war era. However, although education, which is a major factor in creating human capital, has become more equal, the distribution of income has become less so.

College graduates are generally considered to be more productive than high-school graduates. One would expect the nation's level of productivity to rise, explained Thurow, now that there are more college graduates. However, this productivity has not increased and may actually be decreasing.

Mr. Thurow also stated that economists generally assume that there are different wage rates for different skills. He noted, though, that there is no such thing as a "wage rate." The variance of income within job classes is almost as great as that within the economy as a whole.

If a group's income is really determined by supply and demand, why, Mr. Thurow asked, are there not equal wages within that group?

He suggested that these problems are a "wide variety of what are essentially facts that can't be explained in view of economic theory."

There is, however, another way of looking at the labor market. Traditionally, economists have viewed it as a place where one sells skills after they are acquired.

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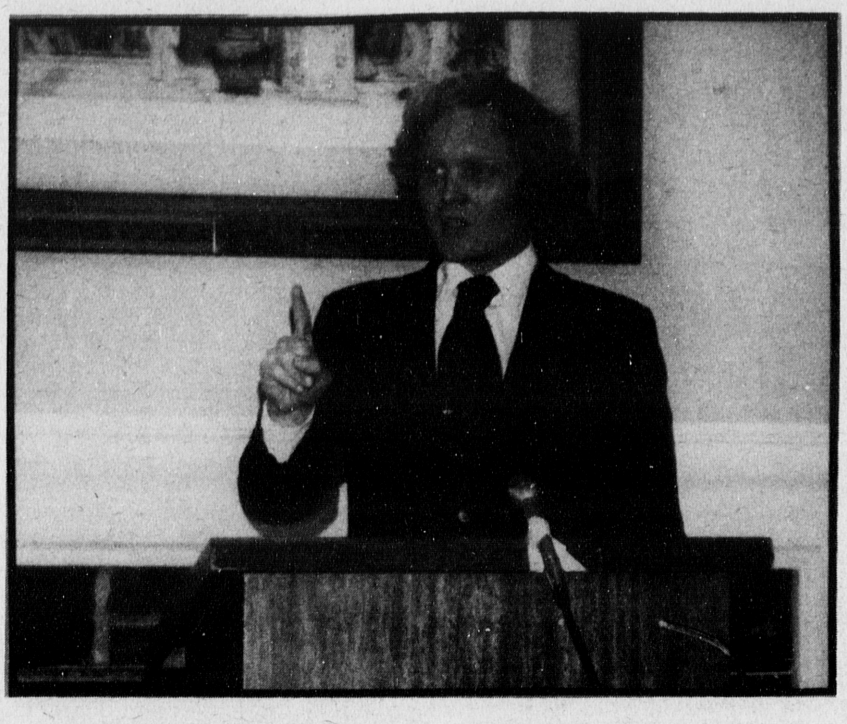

photo by andy siegel

Lester Thurow

career women speak to aauw

By LUCIA SOLORZANO

Three women with careers in male-dominated fields spoke before the Middlebury chapter of the American Association of University Women, Feb.19, at the Community House. The women were Dr. Estelle Foote, the Rev. Murdale Leysath and Mrs. Victor Nuovo.

Dr. Foote is a graduate of Middlebury College and a 1926 graduate of the University of Vermont College of Medicine. She practiced general medicine in Vergennes and Middlebury and then entered the field of mental health. At the time of her retirement six years ago, Dr. Foote was Clinical Director of the state school at Belchertown, Mass. She resides in Middlebury.

She noted that there was no discrimination directed against her as a woman doctor in Middlebury in the 1930's. At the time she was studying mental health, though, there had never been any women clinical directors or assistant superintendents before. The men went to war during the 1940's, however, and she explained that women were then called upon to replace men in these positions. Dr. Foote remarked that she passed her psychiatric boards at a time when the Belchertown school was short-staffed.

"If women don't get ahead, it's women

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the middlebury campus

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japanese goods boycotted for whale carnage

A boycott of Japanese products has been called by American conservation groups to force the Japanese government to halt the continuing slaughter of whales by Japan's huge whaling fleets.

The Japanese have ignored a unanimous vote (53-0) of the United Nations Conference on the Environment calling for a ten-year moratorium on whaling. And the Japanese recently refused to abide by conservation rulings of the International Whaling Commission, of which Japan is a member.

"This total disregard for international opinion and the warnings of the IWC's own scientists leaves conservationists with no recourse except taking sanctions against the Japanese," explains Christine Stevens, head of the Animal Welfare Institute, which is coordinating the boycott campaign. "Until the Japanese recognize their responsibility to save the whales from extinction, Americans should stop buying Japanese cars, motorcycles, televisions and cameras."

Supporting the boycott campaign are the National Wildlife Federation, Friends of the Earth, Fund for Animals, Environmental Action, Defenders of Wildlife and Environmental Policy Center.

Student groups throughout the United States have already enlisted in the boycott campaign. Further information about the Save the Whales Campaign can be obtained by writing to the Animal Welfare Institute, P.O. Box 3650, Washington, D.C. 20007.

The United Sates has declared all the great whales to be endangered species. All whaling has been banned and the importation of whale products has been prohibited.

But the Japanese and Soviet whaling fleets are still decimating the remaining whale population. Of an original population of more than 4 million whales, only a few hundred thousand exist today. Five species, including the great blue whale, the largest animal in history, have been virtually wiped out. The large remaining herds of fin whales and sperm whales (the species in "Moby Dick") are rapidly dwindling under the onslaught of the whalers.

The Japanese whaling fleet is now in the Antarctic, killing hundreds of whales each day. It is a savage, methodical warfare against the great, gentle creatures. The whale herds are sought out by airplanes and helicopters, then are tracked relentlessly by sonar and radar. The lumbering, defenseless whales are pursued by high-speed chaser boats. They are blown up in agonizing death by grenade-tipped harpoons. Huge factory ships then rapidly process the whales into commercial products such as cosmetics, transmission oil and pet food.

Dr. Harry Lillie, who sailed as a ship's surgeon, describes the barbaric slaughter by the whalers: "The present-day hunting harpoon is a horrible 150 pound weapon carrying an explosive head which bursts generally in the whale's intestines, and the sight of one of these creatures gasping along on the surface, towing a 400 ton catching vessel by a heavy harpoon rope, is pitiful. So often an hour or more of torture is inflicted before the agony ends in death. I have experienced a case of five hours and nine harpoons needed to kill one mother blue whale.

"If we could imagine a horse having two or three explosive spears driven into it, and then made to drag a heavy butcher's truck while blood poured over the roadway until the animal collapsed an hour or more later, we should have some idea

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shoplifting and plagiarism penalties changed

By MICHAEL MARCH

Shoplifting, plagiarism, newspaper collection, and fraternity problems were all on the agenda at the Community Council's February 20 meeting. Chairman Andrew Reding opened the meeting with the introduction of Bob Pender, a new member on the Council.

The first order of business was the Judicial Council's proposal to change the existing penalty for shoplifting at the College Store to a mandatory fine of $50. The present minimum penalty is mandatory suspension. Bob Mauro and Libby Sayre, co-chairmen of the Judicial Council, joined the meeting. Libby pointed out that many students don't really know what suspension is. It is basically an "honor system," rarely enforced, she said. Dennis O'Brien, Dean of the College, stated the "virtue of the current system lies in its flexibility." Suspension, he said, can mean one day, one week, anything, "up to flagellation." In recent cases of shoplifting, four-day suspensions have been imposed. O'Brien remarked that the proposed $50 fine "doesn't turn me on."

Professor Stanley Bates (Philosophy) was in favor of the proposed change, but he wanted the fine to remain flexible. Bates stated that many students could easily afford a $50 fine. He suggested the proposal read "...the normal fine is $50." - This amendment passed. A vote was then taken on the entire proposal, which read, "The normal penalty for theft from the bookstore is a $50 fine." The proposal passed with two in favor, none opposed, and six abstentions.

Dean of Students Erica Wonnacott was perplexed as to why more members abstained than voted. "I like suspension," was O'Brien's reply.

Bob Mauro then introduced the proposal of making the penalty for plagiarism an 'F' in the unit in question, without an opportunity for making up the unit, to a vote. The proposal passed unanimously.

Andrew Reding inquired about the possibility of opening the Science Center around the clock. He said a laboratory now in progress, involving fruit flies, requires close observation every eight hours. Dean O'Brien reminded the Council that the Science Center is considered a "high rip-off area," and that it is not desirable to open the building, un-policed, at night. He would, however, reconsider the situation at a request of the faculty of the biology department.

A representative from Environmental Quality told the council that the newspaper collection program, initiated last year, is at the present time, dormant. She said one college truck would be required for 2-3 hours Saturday mornings, to revitalize the program. The paper would be trucked to the local high school, which would receive $20 per ton of newspaper. Alan Levy noted that the amount of gasoline required is insignificant. The College's Sno-cats are using much-needed fuel to pile snow for Winter Carnival ice sculptures, Levy said. On a unanimous vote, Dean Wonnacott was asked to look into the situation and report to the next Student Forum meeting.

Fraternities

The next order of business was the present status of the fraternities. Dean O'Brien said the meeting with the Trustees left everyone with a "false impression" of the state of the question. O'Brien stated his feeling that the problems are basically "financial," "the fraternities stability over a long period of time" is in question. Health, maintenance, and behavior problems, "annoy and excite the Trustees," but they aren't the prime concerns of the Administration. O'Brien said he will accompany President Armstrong to the Fraternity Fact-Finding Commission meeting. A proposal which Dean O'Brien believes will satisfy all parties will be presented in the near future.

Andrew Reding asked that the College's 1973-74 budget be made available to the Student Forum. Reding also requested the professorial reappointment and tenure information be released. Dean O'Brien, commenting on the first question, said that a yearly budget is released, usually published in **Middweek**. This budget, however, by necessity leaves out some information that requires secrecy. O'Brien stated that individual salaries and departmental budgets might be "embarassing" to some people if made public.

Tenure Information

On the question of releasing tenure information, O'Brien said he "will not do that." Some faculty members would be "hurt and embarassed;" if an individual wanted this information released, it would be fine with him, O'Brien added.

At the request of Assistant Dean of Students, Patricia Whitney, a sub-committee composed of herself, Mr. Michael Greenwood (Biology), and Curt Viebranz '75 was established to study the possibility of holding a career conference this school year. The major obstacle has been the lack of student "backing and input," Dean Whitney remarked.

The establishment of a permanent meeting for the Community Council was the final order of business. Due to numerous schedule conflicts, however, no definite time could be agreed upon.

t'ai ch'i reveals psychic secrets

By JILL COWPERTHWAITE

In America T'ai Ch'i is looked upon as a physical exercise for relaxation and self-defense, but this is a relatively shallow view. According to the masters, T'ai Ch'i Chuan reveals the secret behind the circulation of psychic energy in meditation. It provides a method by which to apply the more theoretical teachings of Taoism to a practical search for knowledge.

For its less philosophical practitioners, T'ai Ch'i is simply regular exercise with a great emphasis on grace, lightness, and slowness of movement. Like meditation, it contrasts sharply with the typical, hurried, Western approach to life.

Dance and theatre schools have used T'ai Ch'i as part of their training routines, and medical institutions in China use it as physical therapy. In New York, old age homes have taught it to their residents.

T'ai Ch'i is also a very effective defensive technique once one has mastered the proper forms and movements.

Most historians credit Chang San-Feng of the Sung dynasty with the development of T'ai Ch'i in the twelfth century. He is thought to have had two predecessors, who developed movements very similar to those used in T'ai Ch'i.

An Indian monk named Ta Mo, invented a number of exercises for the physically degenerated monks of a Chinese monastery. He wanted them to strengthen their bodies, that they might have more secure dwellings for their souls.

The other predecessor was a wood-cutter named Hsu Hsan-ping. He develeoped a form wich contained many of the movements of contemporary T'ai Ch'i.

In any case, according to legend Chang San Feng observed the interactions between a snake and a crane. The crane attacked the snake, which drew its head aside to swipe the crane with its tail. When the bird protected its head with its right wing, the snake darted against the crane's legs.

The crane raised his left leg and lowered his left wing to combat his assailant. The crane was never able to strike a solid blow. and the snake could never quite reach its opponent. The two tired quickly and quit their battle.

Chan San Feng observed this spectacle several times, and gradually realized the great importance of yielding in the face of strength. He codified the natural movements of the animals—the strong becoming the yielding and the yielding becoming the strong—in a system of exercise.

Chang San Feng taught his system in conjunction with Taoism and meditation. The movements of the arms and legs in T'ai Ch'i Chuan together with the turns and posturing of the body, are meant to represent the flow of psychic energy (chi). The 'chi' is an essential concept in Taoist meditation.

Taoism teaches that in order to understand the world, man must understand himself, including his body. T'ai Ch'i, by forcing its practitioners to concentrate on the body and its 'chi,' opens their minds to the universe and its energy flow.

A class in T'ai Ch'i meets Wednesdays at 5 pm. in Ross Lounge. Ann Borys, of Burlington, Vt, is the instructor.

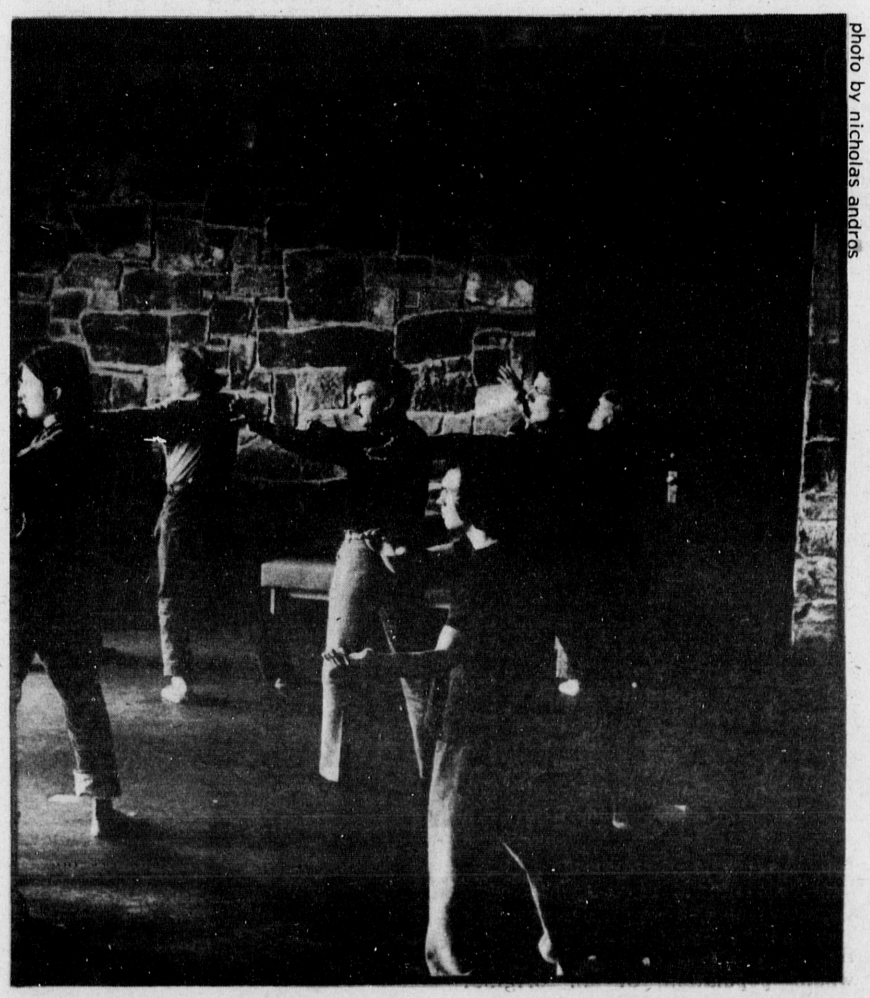

photo by nicholas andros

T'ai Ch'i

jackson on land use successes

By GINNI LEIGH

Schuyler Jackson spoke about the successes and failures of Vermont's land use plans at the Isley Library on February 21. Jackson is the Chairman of the Vermont Environmental Board.

Jackson claimed that the biggest success of land use plans is that "a sophisticated program has worked and the horror stories of its critics have not appeared." Land use planning "has not been a depressant in economic activity," he explained.

A second success of land use planning is that the quality of land use has increased. Jackson admitted that the small developers have been driven out of Vermont as a consequence of "the large amount of money it takes to plan properly." However, he claimed, "They are not the operators you want anyhow." "They are the ones who left expensive problems to the state in the first place."

Finally, one land use plan, Act 250, has succeeded in creating a forum, the District Environmental Forum, "in which people can raise objections to major land use projects," said Jackson.

The most important failure, according to Jackson, is that "We haven't got a grip on the public sector where the money is being put." Public departments, like the Highway Department, "are not held to the same degree of accountability" as private firms.

This failure to control the public sector is one reason why Jackson thinks we need a new Land Use Plan now. "We'll never get a handle on the public sector until we have a plan that says where growth can occur and where it cannot."

Jackson also mentioned the failure "to translate the quality of life into programs" for a new Land Use Plan. He said, "We've been searching for a way to articulate the essense of Vermont in terms of programs for the past eight months."

b.b. king:

the wait was worth it

By SETH STEINZOR

"Well, I dunno, Fred, I liked it." —Seth Steinzor

"I can't stand that goddam tuxedo routine." —Fred "Moose" Klein

"B.B. King is the only musician who plays electric guitar." —Sam "Fingers" Shurgin

"B.B. could have played 'Deutchland Uber Alles' and they would have cheered just as loud." —"Honest Ed" Hilton

"Oh, Seth, in coke bottles! I thought that was beneath you." —Pat Whitney

There are certain question which plague the mind and enflame the soul. I had spent the night before the concert sitting up with a sick friend, and, after arising at the crack of noon, found myself confronted with one of them. If a man should have a room-mate, and both should desire to attend a concert most righteously sozzled, yet neither of these worthies owneth a hip-flask, what price pay you for which booze? A fifth of scotch poured into two sanitized-for-my-protection coke bottles was the answer. At seven o'clock I concealed the illicit ethanol upon my person, and bebopped on over to the Metesky Memorial Follydome.

It had been, as you remember, a sombre, drizzly day, perfect for axe-murders and wailing sirens. As we headed towards the fieldhouse, a small foreign car pulled over. Its driver hailed us. "Where's the concert?" he asked.

"Over ther," we replied helpfully.

"You mean over by where the pig is?" he said, thus giving us our first hint that, for the first time in many years, a concert at Mildewedberry had attracted out-of-towners. In these flatulent days, in this flaccid place, practically any anachronism, no matter how unattractive, is somehow pleasing.

Outside the Foolhouse, a large crowd simmered. Time passed like Nixon, slowly and painfully. The drizzle did what drizzles do. The crowd grew steadily more crowded. Several people began chanting rhythmically, "Let us in! Let us in!" The doors betrayed their function by remaining closed. The crowd, already ugly, got angry. Somewhere behind me, a fellow with cute pink cheeks and a well-trimmed beard shouted, "You're all too docile. You're being too reasonable. If we all shoved a little, they'd have to let us in." He then stood there, stewing in the knowledge so common to Suburbia's Koddled Kids, that for us, who are only shat upon occasionally, the word is equal to the deed.

Somewhere in the back of my mind, a maniacal, bepimpled voice from out of my spotted past gibbered, "Brothers and sisters! The ticket is a product of the racist pig society which it is even now ripping off Cypriot peasants an' shit, yaaaah! The Riot Squad is coming, the Riot Squad is coming, off the gatecheckers!" a nightmare most foul. Was Middlebury to see the renaissance of everything I hold most stupid and dear?

Well, not exactly, for at that moment the doors opened and the Zombie Revolutionary Army closed in, momentarily relieving me of the responsibility for self-locomotion as they surged in upon the doors like soggy lemmings. Progress inwards was excruciatingly slow, however, for Campus Securtiy, in uncharacteristic pinheadedness, was insisting on frisking everyone for Demon Rum, evidently preferring bronchitis in the audience to broken glass on the floor. By the time I got in, after standing in God's Own Incontinence for an hour, I felt like a denim jacket at a Hell's Angels initiation.

Once I got inside, bottles confiscated, I spent some time finding out why the doors hadn't opened as planned at seven. Picture an equipment van, laden with thousands of dollars of technology's best, struggling over the Middlebury Gap. The wind is as mean as a greaser chewing a toothpick. The road is covered with a vaseline of ice and slush. Somewhere in the cold distance a coyote howls. Two riders are approaching, in a tow-truck. No use.

Meanwhile back at Gomorrah Central, the bewildered authorities decide to wait for the sound system before letting people in, because carting an Altec speaker through the milling hordes is something like wading through six feet of peanut butter with a fifty pound pack and no galoshes. This does not seem to explain why at least one young lady with an overfull bladder was denied use of the Fishhouse facilities, but then, I'm not here to pass judgment, am I? (Ho, ho).

However, if you think I'm spending an inordinate amount of time blithering about the queue, well, that's

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photo by stuart richer

photo by stuart richer

"the sorrow and the pity"

By CAROL RIFELJ

After seeing Marcel Ophuls' "The Sorrow and the Pity" ("Le Chagrin et la pitie"), one can well understand that the French TV system and the promoters were not eager to distribute the film. It seems that all Frenchmen were not members of the Resistance, opposing the evil Germans, and even those who did had their own, not-always-selfless reasons for doing so.

And what makes this demystification truly devastating is that the participants in the events of 1940-44 speak for themselves, revealing all unawares their mistakes or pettiness or lack of understanding. Actual historical film alternates with interviews (done around 1969) of a wide range of people—from German generals to French peasants—representing different political and social groups, and drawn mostly from the community (or from the occupiers) of Clermont-Ferrand.

Moreover, with the exception of Pierre Mendes-France, (a deputy in parliament and Resistance figure, later "premier ministre"), and the Grave brothers, (two socialist peasants), one of whom was betrayed and sent to Buchenwald, very few of them come off very well. We find that most Frenchmen welcomed the Vichy government, at least at first; that many subscribed to the slogan "Rather Hitler than Blum" (the socialist—and Jewish—leader of the "Front Populaire" government of the 1930's); that, in fact, it was the French themselves who denounced, arrested, and tortured other French in the Resistance.

And after it was all over, the victims of the occupation treated those formerly in power with like inhumanity.

Many of these discoveries are revealed subtly, indirectly. A sudden tension appears in the face of a German soldier's wife when he is asked why he still wears his World War II decorations, though most Germans would find it highly improper. The complacent self-assurance of the son-in-law of Pierre Laval, Vichy's "premier ministre," breaks when the interviewer points out some unpleasant statistics regarding the survival rate of Jews in France under Laval's regime. An even more subtle revelation is the nonchalance of a bourgeois Resistance fighter's children, disinterestedly staring at their glasses or lighting cigarettes while their father tells his story.

Many of the documentary sequences speak for themselves as well—Marechal Petain offering France "le don de ma personne" (the gift of himself), sections from the Nazi propaganda film "Le Juif Suss," the films of Hitler visiting the Madeleine or L'Arc de Triomphe. But sometimes the spectator is hard-put to know just what to think about the people interviewed: how are we to judge the French fascist who joined the Waffen SS, but who analyzes his actions with such lucidity? Did the woman interviewed denounce her friend the captain to the Nazis, or was she framed and unjustly condemned?

On occasion, the film itself is simply not very clear. I had trouble understanding the incident of the British bombing the French fleet, for example; and the organization of the various Resistance groups was never well-explained. And sometimes, I was led to question whether the filmmakers were not themselves falsifying the situation.

One wonders whether it was not perhaps a lingering mistrust of Germans which led Ophuls to choose a particularly nasty (and Nazi) German as the spokesman for the Occupation forces. And the French fascist was interviewed in a German castle full of Luis Seize furniture.

I had seen the film before, in French, and it was sometimes disconcerting for me to see it in English, because the voices of the people added so much to the film. But it was generally well-done, using voices similar to those of the speakers, bringing the dubbing over the French after the speech had begun, and leaving the historical sequences in French.

Still, it was sometimes confusing, as when a German documentary sequence, subtitled in English, was commented on by a Frenchman dubbed in English; and it was hard to understand why the only people interviewed whose statements were left in French were the English!

The film provided no easy answers. It shattered some myths, provided some facts, but mostly, it showed us an intimate view of some real people who had lived through a very difficult time—some with honor and courage, some despicably, most, probably, just getting along. If the film has a lesson, it is bound up in these peoples' lives and attitudes, and we are left to draw the lesson and to apply it.

BEN FRANKLIN
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"an evening's bawdy"

By TIM ROWE

In 1348 Florence was attacked by a deadly plague, according to Boccaccio's **Decameron**. Judging by the delighted response of a Carnival Weekend crowd, the humor of the stories, at least, is still contagious.

In this writer's memory, Jon Lonoff's Zoo production is the first attempt here at story theater, and on the whole it was remarkably successful. In the intimate and slightly ravaged atmosphere of the Hepburn theater, director-adaptor Lonoff used simplicity to his advantage with a spare setting and merely suggestive props.

The story lines were also suggestive, full of healthy ribaldry and nice normal sex — nothing kinky with the exception of a little bestiality involving Nancy Burns and a wolf — something to which nowadays you could bring the entire family. The audience was in the right mood, those of stuffier ilk having been forewarned by the title. Dick and Pat certainly would not have approved, which is exactly why so many people enjoyed the production. (Besides, Dick would never have tolerated the Plague in the first place.)

The plot is simple: to escape a rapidly-spreading disease which threatens to engulf the Italian states, ten young people band together and flee the city of Florence. As the group is (almost) equally divided sexwise, they find many ways to pass the time on their pilgrimage to dubious safety. One of the more restful pursuits is the telling of tales, some with a serious moral, others merely humorous and/or bawdy.

Lonoff's considerable experience in staging scenes shone through, as did the interpretive powers of the cast. His stagings were deft and imaginative, utilizing a small space to the fullest. It is hard to choose favorites from the cast, but also unnecessary, as they acted as a unit with well-rehearsed precision and ease.

There were several pleasant surprises, though. Having disavowed until recently any interest in "light" drama, Lloyd Davis exposed himself as an excellent comic actor, possessing both good timing and a wildly mobile face and body. His impersonation of a shrewd "deaf and dumb" woodcutter in a nunnery was as hilarious as the drunken lover he portrayed earlier in the evening. Throughout, he lent an up-beat, loose, contemporary quality to the show.

The flavor of the contemporary was combined with a kind of desperate humor which threaded through the narrative. The plague gets closer, the young people see flames and funeral pyres of abandoned cities in the distance, and they "get the hell out of here."

Lonoff, who successfully rewrote the stories into play form, as well as providing the filler material, proved that 'plaguewright' Boccaccio takes to the stage like rabbits to copulation. He deliberately chose ambiguity in identifying character and time, lapsed from the past into the present and back again, and had his characters occasionally trade off their stage personalities for real-life ones. This helped maintain the needed energy on the cast's part. Sue Katz, fey and flirtatious, did not even need to add an "oyveh" to her incredulous "now we are **NUNS**??" in one of the funniest scenes. We got the point, even if it was interpolated by Mr. Lonoff. "Why is this tale unlike any other tale?" caught me off guard, as I am not all that familiar with the Passover service, but it was a minor flaw. You don't have to be Jewish to have liked **An Evening's Bawdy**. The contemporary bits served to remind us that maybe we will end up in a similar position to that of the 14th century: constantly on the verge of disaster.

The acting was of a uniformly high quality throughout the evening. Nancy Burns, who became well-known as Lucy in **Charlie Brown** and more recently as the fickle and abrasive Bunny Flingus in **The House of Blue Leaves**, once again proved her superiority as a comedienne, well acquainted with every vocal and visual nuance at her command. Someday before she leaves this place I hope that someone will cast her in a non Bitch-cum-Earth Mother role. She certainly deserves to play a role of compassion and sensitivity at least once in her acting career. Anyway, she was funny. Lonoff done good by her.

Craig Simmons was particularly fine as Calindrino, the befuddled simpleton whose scheming friends convince him that he's pregnant. Not an easy trick, but Simmons had sincerity by the bucketful as he dutifully drank an "unpregnating" potion whipped up by David Kester.

Mr. Kester, himself a good actor with a singularly resonant voice, has not been seen on stage enough, which is distinctly Middlebury's loss. He was very effective, especially in mock-serious declamations, which he delivered with the ponderous gravity of Warren Harding.

I liked Helen Gatling very much, not only for her competence in a wide range of roles, but also for the set she designed, which was flexible and compact. Attacked by a folding chair at the eleventh hour, she stuck it out through all performances with a possibly fractured ankle. Lonoff was correct in calling his cast "The Troupe."

Holding the show together at both ends was Shelly Pomerance, who usually acted the clever wife, getting her own way by her wits. She has a pleasant, musical voice and an appealing stage presence, which made her an excellent expositor and occasional narrator.

All in all the simplicity of the show, coupled with Jon Lonoff's feisty direction of stories which leaves little to the imagination, produced well-crafted, light entertainment, perfect for the spirit of Carnal Weekend. Alas, bawdiness as an institution has passed out of our lives. Perhaps Boccaccio can make a comeback. Mr. Lonoff presented a convincing case for him last weekend in an enthusiastically run little experimental theater in Hepburn Hall.

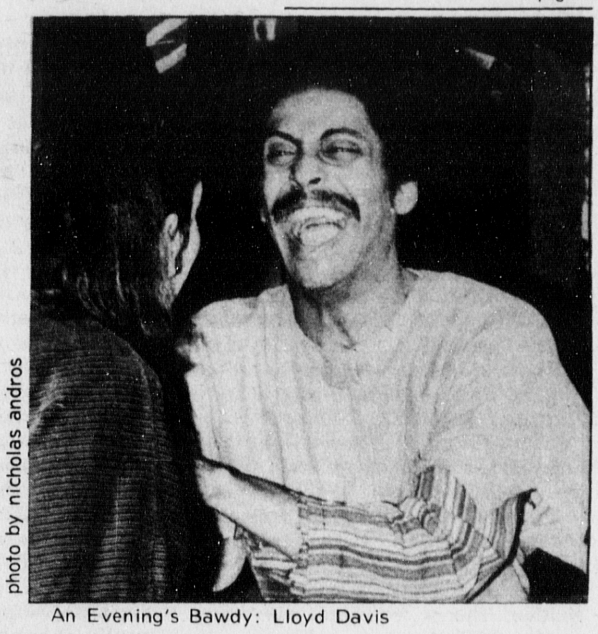

photo by nicholas andros

An Evening's Bawdy: Lloyd Davis

histoire du soldat:

fine fabric of music, dance, narration

By CHAR KOPLINKA

The Middlebury College Music Department presented Igor Stravinsky's **Histoire du Soldat** on February 18 and 19. Three dancers enacted the story through dance and pantomime, the Chamber Ensemble provided the musical accompaniment, and additional lyrical background was supplied by the original French narrative.

The story is based on a Russian folk tale. A young soldier (Allan Frankel) is returning home on leave from the war with a knapsack of mementos and his precious violin. Along the way he is confronted by the devil (John Schwab) who tempts him into trading his violin for a mysterious book which tells the future.

The soldier cannot read the book, and the devil cannot play the violin. The devil, therefore, invites the unsuspecting young man to his home for three days, that they might instruct each other.

Their lessons finished, the soldier finally arrives in his hometown, only to discover that his mother does not remember him, his fiancee is married, and the other villagers are all frightened by him.

The devil has deceived him. He has been away for three years, not three days! The mysterious book is useless, his violin is gone, and he is friendless.

Heartbroken, the soldier takes to the road again. Thanks to good advice from a stranger and a newfound recklessness, he rescues a lovely princess (Christine Lister — Instructor in Dance) and wins his freedom and his violin's music from the devil in a game of cards.

The vengeful devil puts a curse on the soldier and the princess, to limit their happiness. They must never set foot beyond the boundaries of the princess' land.

Nevertheless, the princess, like Eve, is not satisfied with the happiness she and the soldier have obtained. She suggests, despite the devil's ominous warning, that they voyage to the soldier's former home.

Just as the soldier crosses the border the devil appears, and with malevolent happiness drags the struggling soldier into Hell. The moral of the tale is obvious. Man is entitled to only one joy; reaching for more will only bring unhappiness.

The original, **Histoire** was probably performed in a cafe while the performers drank and joked with the audience. This casual atmosphere was reproduced in the production in McCullough Gym. The audience was very close to the dancers and musicians with no stage or scenery to separate them. This intimacy gave the audience a real sense of participation in the performance.

Stravinsky's music is very complex and difficult, both to dance to and to play. Conductor George Todd (Music) explained that the brass needs super-human lungs for breathing, the strings and woodwinds need nimble-fingered dexterity and the percussion needs a sixth sense of syncopation. The Chamber Ensemble managed to combine their talents and strengths, producing a smooth, polished rendition of the music.

Choreographer Christine Lister explained that each dancer was given a style fo fit his character. The soldier was snappy and straight, and his steps were right-angular. The devil gave a sneaky, sinister feeling with his wide, curling, slinking motions. The princess was gentle and whimsical, with a slightly flirtatious quality to her dancing.

The music's unusual meter makes it hard for the dancers to rhythmically count out their steps and, thus, makes choreography especially difficult. Nevertheless, both dancers and musicians rose to the challenge, and the final effect was truly beautiful.

Ronald Duquette narrated the story in French. The narration was carefully woven into the musical score. It, thus, provided a second type of "music" for the dancers, who told the story through abstract interpretation of the music, as well as mime.

Histoire's combination of dance, music and language showed that these three separate joys can, indeed, be woven together to enchant an audience.

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thurow...

continued from p. 2

Job-Training Market

Thurow would view the labor market as "a market for job training." With this interpretation in mind, the market works differently.

Mr. Thurow cited a survey in which 60% of the people questioned answered that they learned all of their job skills on the job. Two-thirds of the college graduates surveyed said they learned some of their skills while working. And only 12% of all those surveyed responded that on-the-job training was not the best way to learn "cognitive job skills."

Job Security, Mr. Thurow stated, is essential to a job-training market. On-the-job training is desirable because it is the best way for workers to obtain skills. If no one has job security, "training comes to a halt."

If the market were one of total competition, Thurow explained, everything one taught a co-worker would cause job competition. One worker would not help another to learn if the training caused competition for his job and wage level.

Mr. Thurow also mentioned that in a competitive job market, technical change causes conflict. Workers will not want technical change if they are afraid it will eliminate their jobs. However, society desires technical change because it increases productivity.

Thurow then said that in a job-training market, the demand for workers fluctuates according to the cost of training them. If a college graduate is cheaper to train than a non-graduate, he will be preferred.

There is one theory, Mr. Thurow added, according to which the employer can ignore training costs. It defines a "general training," applicable to any job, which the employee pays for.

There is also "specific training," which can be used at one firm only, and for which the firm pays.

Thurow stated that businesses appear to believe that all skills are transferable, that consequently all training is general, and that the employee should pay for it. However, Thurow said "de facto specific skills" do exist.

For example, a pilot who has learned to fly for one airline is capable of flying for another, but is not permitted to do so. Thurow added, "Employers are, in fact, worried about training costs."

Technology

According to Mr. Thurow, several factors influence job and wage distribution. Technology is important. Thurow said that there is "no induced technical progress." If there are suddenly more college graduates, technology will not expand to use them.

Mr. Thurow also cited the "sociology of wage deterination." When they receive wages, people do worry about things which are not purely economic. For example, the wages someone expects for a job are largely determined by what others in the same position receive.

This is called an "inter-dependent preference." These preferences prove very important in a job-training situation, when workers have to help each other.

This general view of "inter-dependent preferences," Thurow noted, helps to explain the post-World War II income equality he had mentioned earlier. He said that the wage distribution controls established a "realm of justice," to which people were willing to conform, even after the removal of controls.

Training costs, Thurow stated, are important, also. He said one must study training costs to see in which jobs they are most important, and how education affects them.

Education and Wages

Mr. Thurow then mentioned the relation between education, training costs, and wages. He said that employees pay training costs by accepting lower wages. If college graduates cost less to train, they will earn more than high school graduates in the same job.

If the employer pays training costs, he will benefit from using college graduates. He will pay less to train them, and will thus receive a larger profit. This, noted Thurow, would result in a relative expansion in the use of college graduates.

Due to this information, Thurow decided that the standard "human capital," supply and demand wage calculation is "somewhat suspect."

Mr. Thurow concluded by saying that the realities of different income distribution theories probably co-exist. Through the ideas of a job-training market and training costs, Thurow wishes to open up another view of how wages are distributed.

career women...

continued from p. 2

that are holding them back," Dr. Foote declared. She felt that women could help each other but are more willing to agree to men's standards and proposals.

She cited a need for women trustees of colleges to speak out for the rights of women students. In the past, she noted, Middlebury College was low on the list of schools which afforded significant opportunities to women. Dr. Foote said that women students must begin to ask questions about their colleges. If the number of women of the faculty or in the student body is too low, women ought to find out why, she suggested.

The Rev. Murdale Leysath, a native of Greenville, South Carolina, knew she wanted to be a minister but grew up in the belief that "no southern girl could properly think about being a minister." She recalled the time her mother had told her, "God did not call women."

The Rev. Leysath married, started a family, and only then studied the ministry under the Vermont Conference of the United Church of Christ in 1962-65. She was lay minister of the Shelburne United Church of Christ, 1955-65, and is presently pastor of the Cornwall-Weybridge parish.

The Rev. Leysath feels that there are a lot of words such a "fellowship" and the "son of" which are frequently misused throughout religion and ought to be changed. She said she believes that women must be recognized as people in all ways. She explained that one can look at several mistranslations of the Bible that show a lack of understanding of male and female existence.

Mrs. Victor Nuovo concluded the speaking with a discussion of her interest in law. Mrs. Nuovo, a graduate in education from Bucknell University, also had married and started a family before she looked into a career in law. From her work with the Middlebury League of Women Voters, she became interested in Constitutional Revisions in the law.

The State of Vermont allows law to be studied by the apprenticeship method, Mrs. Nuovo noted, and she began work with the firm of Langrock and Sperry in town. She felt that four years as an apprentice did not give her a sufficiently thorough education in law. Mrs. Nuovo, after failing her bar exam, is working another year with Public Defender William Sessions.

Mrs. Nuovo's work with Sessions has taken her into a number of prisons and has brought her in contact with cases of rape, attempted suicide, and the like.

In a lighter vein, Mrs. Nuovo told of attending the Middlebury Inn's "Businessman's Luncheon," after which she saw the name changed to "The Luncheon Club."

The AAUW

The national organization of the American Association of University Women stated its purpose in 1953 as "advancing the education of women, widening fields of learning, and raising the standard of scholarship." Toward this goal, awards are made to American women for writing doctoral dissertations or for post-doctoral research. These are areas in which, the organization feels, women have the most difficulty gaining financial assistance. There are no restrictions as to age, place of research, or field of work, except that no awards are made in the creative or performing arts.

Awards are also made to women in foreign countries to provide them with advanced training in the United States to encourage better leadership in their home countries. A total of 2160 national and international awards were presented in 1967-68.

The Middlebury chapter sponsors a fashion show in the fall to raise money for the national and international fellowship awards. The group meets once a month and in the past has hosted some AAUW fellowship recipients as spokesmen at its meetings.

whales...

continued from p. 2

of what a whale goes through."

The Japanese justify their enormous slaughter of whales (14,477 last year) by claiming they need the meat to feed their people. But whale meat represents less than 1% of their protein diet. "Japan is a wealthy nation that can readily afford alternative food sources," comments Christine Stevens.

The $100 million Japanese whaling industry is controlled by the great trading and manufacturing conglomerates of Japan. "By hitting their sales in the United States," Mrs. Stevens explains, "the Japanese industrialists will recognize that continuing their whaling operations is detrimental to the Japanese economy."

Secretary of State Henry Kissinger last fall sharply criticized the Japanese government's unwillingness to halt or even control whaling. In a message to the Japanese, Kissinger stated:

"Such wholesale disregard for the views of all other (IWC) member nations with few exceptions leads to several questions. Why should there be a Commission if its decisions can simply by ignored? And why should twelve of fourteen member nations push for improvements in the International Whaling Commission if the progress made can be destroyed by one or two nations? The United States Government is extremely disappointed with the backward step occasioned by the Japanese objections and is hopeful that the Japanese Government will reconsider."

"The Japanese have refused to listen to U.S. appeals, they have flouted international opinion, and rejected the warnings of scientists that whales face extinction unless the slaughter is ended,"

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announcements

Walter Goodman

The M.C.A.B. is presenting tomorrow (Friday, March 1st) noted author and journalist Walter Goodman. Mr. Goodman is on the staff of the Breadloaf Writer's Conference and has written **A Percentage of the Take, The Committee, All Honorable Men,** and **The Clowns of Commerce,** as well as two books for children. Mr. Goodman writes a monthly column for **The New Leader** and contributes frequently to journals like **Commentary, Harper's, American Scholar,** and **The New York Times Magazine.**

At 3:00, Mr. Goodman will be speaking with Jewish students in Proctor Lounge about contemporary Jewish problems.

At 4:30, also in Proctor Lounge, he will offer a critique of the problems and triumphs of American Liberalism, reviewing the positions that he has taken over the past decade. The lecture is called **Two Cheers for Liberalism.**

REAP to show Cuban films

On Friday, March 8, "Memories of Underdevelopment" and "For the First Time" will be shown by REAP. They are both Cuban Films. "Memories" is just recently gaining a wide commercial audience, acclaimed by all who see it. It centers on the life of a middle-class intellectual in post-revolutionary Cuba, portraying the difficulties of his adjustment to the changed society. "For the First Time" is a short which records the reaction when the government-sponsored film company goes to a mountain village to show the campesinos their first motion picture, Chaplin's "Modern Times."

On Sunday March 10, the film "Lucia" will be shown as a part of the Women's Film Festival, co-sponsored by REAP and Women's Action Coalition. "Lucia" tells the stories of three women at different points in Cuban history: 1895 and the war for independence; 1933 and the overthrow of the Machado dictatorship; and the 1960's. The premiere of this film in New York is only two days before the Middlebury showing.

Student poets

Three student poetry readings will be held this semester, sponsored by the M.C.A.B. The first reading is scheduled for Friday, March 15.

People interested in participating in these readings are asked to submit three to six poems to Susan Carlisle, Box 2956. Deadline, March 11.

Y.O.U. and Bristol Program

Applications for Camp Y.O.U. staff positions can be picked up immediately from Arnold McKinney in the Dean's Office or Jill Sutherland in Hepburn 408. They are due back March 9. Interview sessions will be set up.

Applications for Bristol Summer Program Staff positions can be picked up from Tom Plumb in Hillcrest 21 or EQ office.

Urban studies

TWO YEAR INNOVATIVE, INDIVIDUALIZED M.S. PROGRAM seeks imaginative applicants motivated toward professional careers in public policy analysis, planning and management. Individuals with an aptitude for quantitative analysis from varied academic and career backgrounds sought. Financial aid and summer internships available. Contact: PROGRAM FOR URBAN AND POLICY SCIENCES, State University of N.Y., Stony Brook, N.Y., 11790. Call (516) 246-8200.

Kaleidoscope sale

The 1974 Kaleidoscope will be on sale March 4-8 in Proctor during lunch and dinner. Prices are $2.50 for students and $5.00 for non-students. Seniors get their yearbooks free. This will be the last sale at these prices. As of March 15th the prices will increase to $3.00 for students and $6.00 for non-students.

fletcher fieldhouse policy guidelines

Students, Faculty, and Staff: I.D. Card holders may use Fletcher Field House during Open and Sign-up Hours as well as any unscheduled time. I.D. Cards must be carried and shown if requested. GUESTS may accompany I.D. Card holders. A limit of one guest per I.D. Card will be imposed when the facility is in full demand.

Spouses and Children of Faculty and Staff: Spouses and children may use the facility, but they must be prepared to relinquish the area immediately upon request to any I.D. card holder.

Alumni: Alumni may use the facility, but they must be prepared to relinquish the area immediately upon request to any I.D. card holder, spouse or child.

Forum — Big/Little Brother/Sister Program: A 'little brother' or 'sister' may use the facility during Open and Sign-up Hours under the same conditions as those listed above for children of faculty and staff, except that they must be accompanied by their big brother or sister. The Counselling Service will provide a listing of children and their big brothers or sisters.

Guests of the College: Official College Guests are welcome to use the facility providing the Field House Coordinator is notified in advance of such use.

Scheduling: Priority in scheduling shall be given to College groups. Special events should be scheduled through the Coordinator as far in advance as possible.

Regularly scheduled Open and Sign-up Hours shall be interfered with only for occasional "special" events, and then only if the event cannot be scheduled at an alternate time.

Use by non-college groups may be requested under the following conditions:

a. A Fletcher Field House Request Form is obtained and submitted.

b. Requested time does not interfere in any way with College use.

c. No expense is incurred to the College, nor profit realized for the sponsoring group.

d. All regulations regarding the normal use of the Field House must be followed.

e. The arrangement is for one time only and must be renewed with each succeeding group or time period.

f. Field House use **does not** include the use of locker and/or shower facilities or special equipment such as balls, raquets, etc. Arrangements for such use should be cleared through the Coordinator.

g. The College reserves the right to deny any request and may discontinue use at any time.

For the week of February 25 to March 3, Fletcher Field House will be open from 12 noon to 3 pm, and 7 pm to 10 pm.

The squash courts are not ready for use.

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editorial

the SLA and RMN

For years, American radicals have been admonisned by their liberal elders to "work within the system." The insistent reply to this has been that the system has consistently failed to provide for the common good, and needs to be restructured to make it uncorrupt and responsive to people's needs.

Today we are seeing this battle between defenders of the established order and its radical critics played out in a somewhat frantic and overblown fashion. Two recent events bear upon the debate: firstly, the political kidnapping of Patricia Hearst, daughter of millionaire publisher and prominent conservative Randolph Hearst, a group who has wholly rejected "the system;" and secondly, the recent institution of impeachment proceedings against the President of the United States.

It is a curious mixture of events. The kidnapping is a case in which a disaffected group of militants areseeking to remedy social injustices by violent attacks upon "ruling class" individuals—first Oakland school superintendent Marcus Foster, who was murdered, and then Ms.Hearst, who was taken as a "prisoner of war" in an effort to extract retribution from her father. Along with the bombing of the math building at the University of Wisconsin, the Hearst kidnapping stands out as the most striking example of revolutionary violence in this country since the 1930's. The kidnappers, who are members of the previously unknown Symbionese Liberation Army (SLA), are clearly intent on staging a frontal attack on the American political and economic sustem, despite the small size of the "Army."

However dramatic the SLA's actions may be, they are nevertheless ill-conceived and misguided. The Army's demands that selected radical groups help with the distribution of the free food demanded of Hearst was originally turned down by the radical groups themselves, a fact which shows the virtual isolation of the militant group. The radical groups later agreed to participate, but only in an effort to insure Patricia Hearst's freedom.

Strangely enough, however, in this case one cannot level the usual charge that extremist actions are "counter-productive." In the short run at least, the SLA has been successful in convincing the Hearsts and others of its sincerity and in providing badly needed free food to the poor of the San Francisco-Oakland area. Hopefully, also, the plight of often-forgotten low-income people may have been made clearer to the rest of the general public.

But the subsequent kidnapping of J.Reginald Murphy, a moderate editor of the *Atlanta Constitution*, indicates also that as a political weapon, kidnapping is a double-edged sword. It can be used with equal justification (or lack thereof) by both left and right wing groups.

In retrospect, it is not surprising that a segment of the New Left should turn to violence in the wake of the late 1960's, in which political dissent was met with rigidity among ruling elites, repression, and the illegal surveillance for which Richard Nixon may soon be impeached. It is significant that many of the SLA members are blacks and that their efforts in the Hearst kidnapping have centered on free food for the poor. In the area of civil rights and economic opportunities for blacks, and in regard to aid to low-income people, President Nixon's leadership has been at best deficient and at times nonexistent.

But at this point the central political issue facing the nation is not the Hearst kidnapping, but the possible impeachment of Richard Nixon. As time and further revelations erode popular respect for the President, his position becomes increasingly untenable, yet his own attitudes grow increasingly intransigent.

It has become clear within the first two months of this year that the ability of our form of government to ensure effective and uncorrupt government is on the line. This is reflected in the unfavorable comparison which many political commentators have made between the American system and a parliamentary one, which would have avoided the state of near paralysis in which the national government now lies.

The incompetence, the lies, the abuses of power, and the illegal activities of the President and his accomplices cannot be allowed to go unpunished. And yet it is possible that the Congress will fail to impeach and convict Richard Nixon. If this proves to be the case, then the system within which liberals have so long urged radicals to work and which has been, with dangerous societal consequences, rejected by the SLA—will have been shown to be sclerotic and bankrupt at its core.

G.D.

Letters to the editor

To the Editor:

Upon the request of a Middlebury friend, I wrote the enclosed article about my impressions of Middlebury College. Based on my visit to Middlebury in September, 1973, this article is titled "A Spanish-American's View of Middlebury." I offer it to Middlebury for publication in the college paper. I might mention that I am serving as a foreign correspondent for the Michigan **Daily** (Ann Arbor), and have published articles there concerning my observations of life, studies, and politics in France and Spain. The following is the result of my efforts:

"Middlebury is mostly a wealthy consumers' culture center and a job-training institution," wrote a Middlebury student whom I had known throughout high school and who, like myself, had studied in France during 1972-73. This letter, written to me when he was back at Middlebury, and I was still in Europe studying, was a serious indictment of the institution he had attended for two years. The disadvantages, however, didn't seem to outweigh the advantages: he is still at Middlebury and will certainly graduate from there.

I recall that my friend's initial reactions to Middlebury were entirely favorable. While I was working in the construction fields near Tucson, Arizona in 1970, he wrote letters describing hiking hither and yon in the Vermont woods, making pear pie, cross-country skiing, and swimming "a poil" in a nearby marble quarry in warmer weather. It sounded like paradise. What happened between his original enthusiastic reports (during his first year at Middlebury) and the "wealthy consumers culture center" letter two years later?

It must have been his stay in Paris: the subway, the theatres, the demonstrations, the films, living in a foreign country, and speaking French with the native speakers. Perhaps this emphasized certain characteristics of Middlebury: its smallness, its comparative lack of variety, its lost-in-the-woods location, and a certain homogeneity among the student population. He told me I should see for myself; I said I would someday.

After numerous unaccepted invitations, I finally appeared in Middlebury one late September afternoon last year. In the three or four eventful days I spent at Middlebury, I spoke French and Spanish at the dinner table in the Chateau, swam in the quarry, spent a night of ribald songs and interrupted sleep in a monumental tree house on the campus, saw a French movie, visited a class or two, and even danced rock-and-roll under the basketball nets in the gym at a sort of sock-hop.

My whirlwind tour of Middlebury was pleasantly memorable; I sensed an atmosphere conducive to friendship, community, and stability, which studying and living together for four years can produce. As I left Middlebury for industrial Barcalona, I almost felt a certain kind of regret for a college life I had never known. Almost.

In my short but intensive peregrinations across the Middlebury campus, I saw only a half-dozen Blacks, one person of Oriental descent, and no Latin-Americans. I have reason to suspect that this racial uniformity is accompanied by a uniformity in the socio-economic groups of Middlebury students. (Here it must be mentioned that even if admitted to Middlebury, I'm not certain that I could have paid the tuition, so any unfavorable comments could be attacked as being "sour grapes") It is not an exageration to say that I often had the impression of being on the grounds of a country club rather than on a college campus. One Middlebury woman, obviously not referring to the academic caliber of the students, called the college " a high-school where the students don't go home after school."

Whatever Middlebury is or isn't, it doesn't condemn its students to any particular fate or destiny. Even if Middlebury's students are mostly from wealthy-or-upper-middle-class parents, nothing obligates them to return to the parental mold. Our high school principal reminded us that "graduation" is really "commencement" or beginning.

Paul O'Donnell

To the Editor:

Just an aside. Since we all seem to be in the business of consciousness raising, has it ever occurred to any of you young champions of women's rights that it's just as obnoxious to a middle aged woman to be referred to as "mother" as it is to a young woman to be referred to as "sexy." (I refer of course to those who are not one's children)

Erica Wonnacott
Dean of Students

To the Editor:

Re Bill Hoyt's complaints about his interview for the fraternities story in the alumni magazine:

Amid the innuendo (which can only be ignored) there were some misstatements of fact that should be corrected.

1 Bill was good enough to give me a long interview, which was fully taped and fully transcribed. The edited segments were read over by Bill, and at his request certain statements and wordings were modified to his satisfaction. (He also read a draft of the entire story)

2. However abysmal Bill found my ignorance of the issues to be when the interview began (why else was I asking him questions?), before the story was written, all of the materials he refers to had been studied (of course).

One or two further comments:

A. Bill had been recommended to me as probably the most articulate spokesman for the fraternities' position; I did not find his interview as inadequate as he seems to have felt it after he saw the story in print.

B. I tried hard to present as plausible a statement of the brothers' claims and anxieties as I could. Unfortunately I couldn't (and it wasn't my function to) make the arguments stronger than they were.

C. If Bill or anyone else feels that important issues or aspects of the fraternities situation were overlooked I welcome letters to the editor that will set them forth for our alumni and parents.

Gregor Hileman
Editor, News Letter

To the Editor:

As an alumnus residing in the Middlebury area I cannot help but be fascinated by the ferocious mud-slinging battles which have splattered across the pages of the **Campus** this year. For a while they seemed slightly amusing, although to be sure, serious issues were at stake. Recently, however, I have become distracted. The verbiage seems to take on a secondary importance as I become increasingly curious, suspicious, frightened, and indignant. The reason for this melange of psychological abuse? The man and the institution they call "Dean of the College."

There are so many factors that make up my feelings that it is a struggle to stick to my primary objective: to point out that the man is dangerous. Before the 2/21/74 issue of the **Campus** I would have hesitated to pen such a personally pointed letter; but any man who would waste 3/4 of a newspaper column just to compare Nat Forbes to Joe McCarthy is fair game.

I am not familiar enough with the relationship between Forbes and O'Brien to comment on it. The remainder of this letter will be used to illustrate the function of the Dean of the College through a situation which existed on the Middlebury campus during the Spring of 1970.

The period following the invasion of Cambodia and the Kent State slaughter was an extremely intense experience for the Middlebury "Community". I enclose "community" in quotes because the odds on finding ten people at the College who agreed about the state of affairs were very poor indeed. This is where Dennis O'Brien stepped in. The entire College packed Mead Chapel to meet and listen. Countless speeches were made — some inspiring, some ridiculous, some thought-provoking. I can clearly remember Dennis O'Brien's little speech. I cannot quote it verbatim, but its tone and essence are right on the mark.

I can still recall his assumed air of ingratiating ingenuousness as he stepped up to the podium and began toemote: "Gee, some nasty things are going on overseas and in Ohio and Washington DC. As a human being I cannot tolerate any of this - but as an academician I fear for the future of Middlebury College. What will happen to the pursuit of knowledge if we don't finish the semester and take our exams and all? I believe we can best help our world by continuing business as usual."

A lot of students bought his patter of pablum. It was a disquieting time and many people yearned for the kind of placebo O'Brien offered. As fate would have it, old dilapidated Recitation Hall was burned to the ground - an act of arson. You could almost hear the Administration expel a hearty sigh of relief. They were then able to crack down on this strike foolishness and send the kiddies back to class. Within a few days about the only place you heard about Cambodia, Kent, Ohio or Washington D.C. was in Baby Geography.

The point of all this rambling (not to be confused with scrambling, Dennis) is that the Dean of the College is a clever man. He

continued on p. 16

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Impeachment and fertilizer

I doubt if the public yet realizes the kind of drama before it if the House impeaches President Nixon, which now seems at least possible. Here are the lines spoken on March 13, 1868, in the U.S. Senate:

The Chief Justice (Salmon P. Chase): "The Sergeant-at-Arms will call the accused."

The Sergeant-at-Arms: "Andrew Johnson, President of the United States, appear and answer the articles of impeachment exhibited against you by the House of Representatives of the United States."

The chamber is jammed. The black-robed Chief Justice escorted to his podium by a committee of senators and facing seven "Managers" (prosecutors) and the entire House of Representatives (who have come over, two-by-two, from their legislative wing) intones,

"Make proclamation!"

The Sergeant-at-Arms: "Hear ye! Hear ye! All persons are commanded to keep silence while the Senate of the United States is sitting for the trial of the articles of impeachment exhibited by the House of Representatives against Andrew Johnson, President of the United States."

One rubs one's eyes. Is this possible in 1974? There are the actual spine-tingling words uttered on that fateful day. One has to read them, I think, to make this incredible scene come alive. Will William Wannal, the inconspicuous present-day Senate Sergeant-at-Arms from Montgomery County, Md, twice repeat his tremendous summons to "Richard Milhouse Nixon to appear and answer" the House charges?

This possibility can no longer be dismissed. The present betting is now, I think, three-to-one that the House Judiciary committee will recommend impeachment. It will hand down articles which put a broad interpretation on that ambiguous phrase "high crimes and misdemeanors." And the House itself? Most people here would say, I think, that it's a toss-up; there is certainly not a majority for impeachment yet.

But the vote is not today, and it's three or four months off, after the Rodino committee's report, after the three pending grand juries make their reports, after the probable new White House confrontation with Special Prosecutor Jaworski, after the prospective public testimony of that lethal witness with the choir boy face, John W. Dean III.

The brutal fact is that a large part of the nation and a majority of Congress would very much like to get rid of President Nixon, and substitute Jerry Ford, if they only knew how. The anxiety of House Republicans approaches panic. Barry Goldwater sees a 10 percent drop in Republican support if Mr. Nixon remains in office without raising his standing in the polls. That could be a loss of 70 GOP House seats - a holocaust. Democrats last week captured the "safe" House seat in Michigan left vacant by Ford which Republicans had held since 1911. It changed America's political climate. "Watergate killed us; I don't know of anything else," despairing Michigan Republican chairman William McLaughlin exclaimed. "I'm sure we'll win," said Minority Leader Rhodes before the election, "but we must win big." They lost. The public is speaking up about Watergate.

House impeachment will probably depend on how many Republican members join the expected Democratic majority. They can pass the buck if they want. They can argue that they seek to send the whole issue to the Senate to give Mr. Nixon a "fair trial"; the House will merely indict, let the Senators say "guilty" or "not guilty"! It is the line of least resistance and probably the safest thing for many Representatives.

We're lucky the reckless passions of 1868 don't inflame the present crisis. Enemies of President Johnson charged that he participated in the plot against Lincoln. Squint-eyed Ben Butler of Boston, one of the most despicable demagogues America ever produced, charged, on the House floor, (March 3, 1868) that President Johnson got "into an open barouche with two abandoned women, roaring drunk, and rode up and down Pennsylvania Avenue."

Whether then or since, the great bulk of Constitutional students conclude that the Founding Fathers meant just what they said in giving the broadest grounds for impeachment. "Acts that undermine the integrity of government" is the catchall definition which the Association of the Bar of the City of New York puts on it, and the Olympian Charles Evans Hughes once wrote, that "according to the weight of opinion, impeachable offenses include, not merely acts that are indictable, but serious misbehavior."

Meanwhile, in another battleground here, it remains to be seen whether the Department of Agriculture, which arranged the Great Grain Robbery with the Russians in 1973, hasn't come up with a more serious blooper, a massive fertilizer shortage. Nobody doubts that we are going to have a bumper corn and wheat harvest this year. But this may not be enough. After a generation of paying American farmers not to raise crops, the Administration responded to the abrupt world food crisis by removing restrictions on acreage, including some 40 million last year and 20 million this year. But it made no arrangement for fertilizer. An enormous amount is needed if the price of wheat, which has jumped from $1.75 to $5 a bushel, is ever to come down, or if the world's poor nations are to be fed.

How much fertilizer? For city people it's hard to appreciate. Imagine a 100-car train made up of 100-ton hopper cars. The train will handle 10,000 tons and as it rolls through the lonesome prairie night it will be a mile long. A boy watching the engine pass and counting cars will wait three or four minutes for the caboose. The new acreage increase for 1974 alone requires 400 solid train loads of this fertilizer. And the earlier acreage increase is yelling for fertilizer, too. The Fertilizer Institute lobby declares that they must have more gasoline, and fuel oil, and natural gas to make the nitrogen fertilizer, and the Administration is grossly underestimating their needs.

City people want gasoline, too, and the Administration won't ration. Every development of this sort emphasizes again, the amazing interconnection of the shrinking planet with its bounding population, and the disorder latent in the new Age of Scarcity. Morocco and Tunisia, for example, two of the biggest producers of phosphate rock (another fertilizer) in mid-October suddenly jumped prices 183 percent! Foreign customers, says Edwin Wheeler for the Fertilizer Institute, are "literally tearing down the door to get American fertilizer." But there isn't enough. He is only the latest to note "the specter of starvation" in poorer countries.

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deflating the air bag

By Ralph Nader

Former Secretary of Transportation, John Volpe was fighting back tears when he told some of his associates in late 1972 that Mr. Nixon wanted him to leave. One of the reasons for his unanticipated exit was his strong support of the air bag and experimental safety vehicle programs in the auto safety agency. Volpe's stand angered the domestic auto companies and Henry Ford made known his strong displeasure to H.R. Haldeman and other Nixon aides as well as the President himself.

In Volpe's place was put a Union Oil vice president, Claude Brinegar, and in the spot to head the auto safety agency, Brinegar named James Gregory, also formerly with Union Oil. Brinegar has all but stopped the auto safety program in spite of the development of highly effective safety engineering now ready for installation in all new cars to save tens of thousands of lives. His inaction has been deliberate and conscious and aided by limited managerial abilities which are driving his subordinates to despair.

Take the air bag. It already is in several thousand cars and has worked without failure to save lives where those cars have been involved in a collision. Allstate Insurance company has tested and crusaded for widespread use of air bags. Until recently, GM planned gradual adoption of air bags on more and more of its 1974 and 1975 cars as optional equipment and later as standard equipment. But now GM is pulling back and is hardly promoting the availability of air bags as options on 50,000 1974 Oldsmobiles and Buicks.

The Brinegar-Gregory signal to the anti-air bag faction within GM, led by its Chairman, Richard Gerstenberg, has been encouraging. In a word, it has been delay. Already delayed beyond its original 1972-1973 introduction schedule, the air bag or its equivalent safety feature, is being put into oblivion by the Department of Transportation beyond the pending date now centering around the 1976 model year.

The Senate Commerce Committee, through Senator Vance Hartke, is trying to jar Brinegar and Gregory into a sense of applying proven safety features into standards. A prominent illustration is the experimental safety cars (ESV) which Volkswagen, Toyota, Nissan and other foreign car companies have built under the Department of Transportation's research program. For almost two years it has been obvious that these companies have shown their ability to build cars that are practical and far safer than those on the road today. The big US companies, on the other hand, have balked and produced experimental safety cars that are too heavy and o very safe in order to argue that it couldn't be done.

Two weeks ago Toyota and Nissan presented their ESVs to the Department of Transportation after undergoing extensive testing by the Japanese government at proving grounds built expressly for this purpose.

So here is Secretary Brinegar lining up with his old friends in the domestic auto industry, who have long wanted to undercut the experimental safety vehicle program, and ignoring the remarkable breakthroughs abroad for relatively small and much safer cars. He has announced another research program designed to delay standards, now capable of being met, until the mid-Eighties!

Another little publicized development relates to automatic braking systems which, once perfected, will automatically slow vehicles down to avoid collisions. Only a few years ago, this proposal was viewed by the auto industry moguls as Buck Rogers stuff. But in the current, February 1974 issue of the auto industry's own technical association journal, **Automotive Engineering**, there is a report entitled "Coming Closer: Radar Braking for Automobiles." This report describes the latest work being done by Bendix and RCA scientists. A few weeks ago, the federal auto safety agency released a feasibility study on automatic braking systems by one of its contractors which concluded that "no technical problems have been identified which would preclude the success of such systems." Unresolved problems remain but these reports show that with modest engineering research, many problems are being solved in the quest for this basic auto safety feature

Auto safety technology is in the midst of major technological breakthroughs. It will take alert citizens, safety oriented AAA motor clubs, physicians like the Physicians for Automotive Safety and others to generate a demand for action by Brinegar and Gregory.

the middlebury campus

winter carnival : spirits and non-spirit

By CAROL MILLER

I have come to the conclusion, after much observation and deliberation, that Winter Carnival spirit simply does not exist. Don't misunderstand, there was spirit abundant on campus last weekend (particularly alcoholic), but it was certainly no different from the infectious "do nothing" spirit of Winter Term, or the "let's get loaded" spirit of Friday and Saturday nights.

Winter Carnival, for most Middlebury students, simply meant one or two events, and/or drinking a little more than usual

Winter Carnival consists of many traditional events and a few new experiments every year. The candlelight dinner in Proctor on Thursday night seems to be a tradition, and a very popular one, at that.It was phenomenally crowded, but it was one of the only occasions that I didn't hear everyone complaining about it. Aside from the Northern Lights, a series of contests and races which doesn't seem to count for much, the dinner was the first official happening of the weekend.Opening the big weekend appears to mean just getting drunk, which, surprisingly, was quite easy to accomplish. By around seven o'clock that evening, I would venture to guess that most of the diners were very pleasantly loaded and ready to go on to bigger and better things.

As the Ice Show was reputed to be fairly dull, I opted for the Adam's Apple, Middlebury's own nightclub.It was more or less entertaining. One freshman, I think, pretty well summed up the prevailing attitude, though. He commented, as Peter Minowitz was playing a lively boogie on the piano, "It's not bad. But if they were working on this thing for the whole year, they should have done better." It's true. Not that all the people were disappointed. It's just that no one was really ecstatic. Possibly the four drinks at the nightclub combined with the wine at dinner had everyone too "mellowed out" to show more than a vague semblance of contentment.

Compared to the keyed-up expectancy floating around on Thursday, the atmosphere on Friday was almost one of boredom. Since the jumping competition was on Saturday, the Bowl didn't sound all that exciting, and studying, though the logical alternative, seemed to be out of the queston for a lot of people.

One of the more prevalent occupations was "getting psyched" for the concert. And sadly enough, this appeared difficult to do for some people. One dispirited student at dinner Friday still felt so out of it from the night before that she decided to get a refund on her ticket.

The postponement of the concert definitely did not add to whatever feeling of anticipation there was. Yet, somehow, the concert and the dance following were the "big" events last weekend.The crowd was huge, the audience receptive. If students did nothing else to celebrate Carnival, they at least went to boogie with B.B. King.

On Saturday morning the old "why should I have to go out of my way" Middlebury spirit returned when, arriving at Proctor for lunch, people discovered that the dining room was closed to prepare for the skier's banquet.The Crest Room did a booming business while displaced students stood in line and grumbled about the unfairness of it all. Snatches of conversation revealed a slight interest in the skiing events at the Bowl, favorable reactions to B.B. King, and large concern about the agenda for Saturday night.

Apparently, not too many were interested in the Nordikfest, the hot toddy party which was the afternoon activity.At the party, it was obvious that people were rapidly getting "blown out." Despite good drinks and a good band, everyone was lounging in the chairs or just sitting on the floor listening.It was a comfortable scene, one in which people were enjoying themselves without getting violently parties at Slug and Sig Ep. The usual "Let's get loaded" spirit combined with the "Let's live it up, it's the last night of Carnival" spirit dominated the mood at both frats. The crowds were loud and boisterous, although more than one jostled figure seemed to be having less than a good time.

One girl paid her dollar, tried to navigate through the masses for about five minutes, then left because she "just couldn't handle it." I'm sure she was not the only one. Many, however, withstood the early onslaught to stay and dance as long as the bands would play.

Sunday morning came and inevitably thoughts turned to work neglected over the long weekend.One student expressed relief that it was finally Sunday; he couldn't have found it in him to enjoy another night of carousing. Still others showed traces of that age-old "Oh God, tomorrow's Monday" spirit, and were ready to go to the Bowl and watch the jumping to postpone the thought of classes or to prolong the weekend.

And still the spirit or non-spirit of Carnival lives on. For all those who couldn't believe it was over so quickly, there were those who dragged through it. And those in the vast majority who said "So what?" to most of it will get excited all over again next February, only to be disappointed all over again. We are, as always, ambivalent, even about a major event like Winter Carnival.

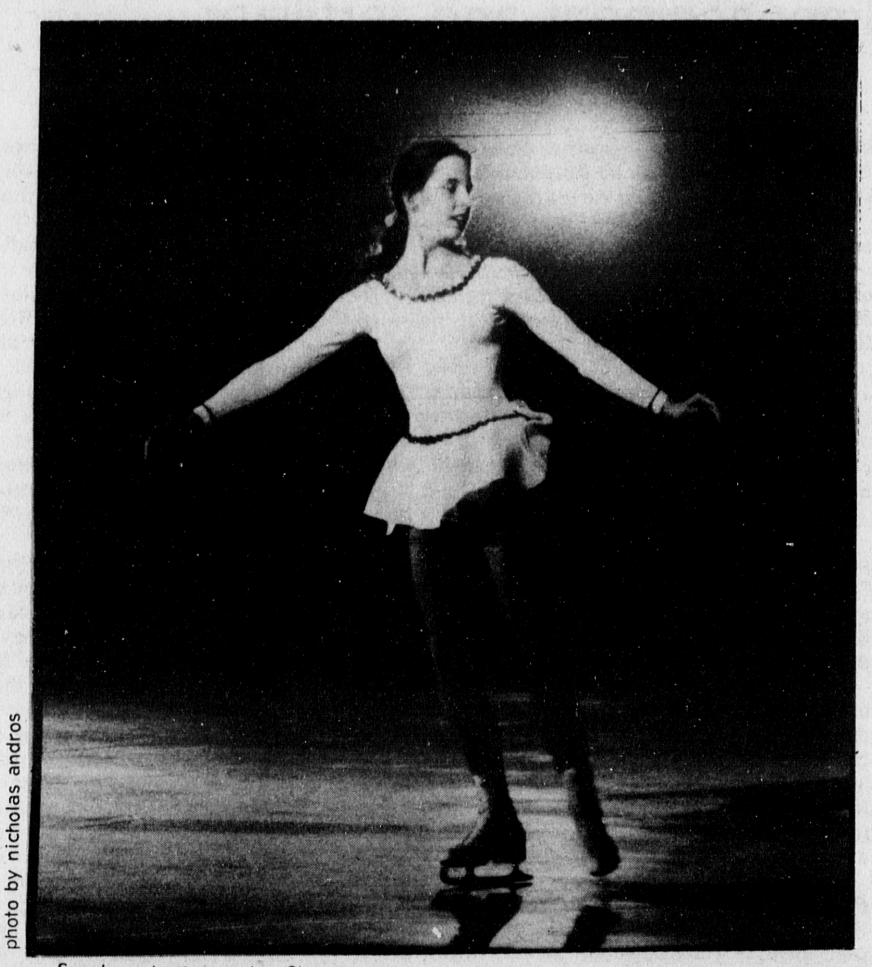

photo by nicholas andros

Sue Lee skating at Ice Show

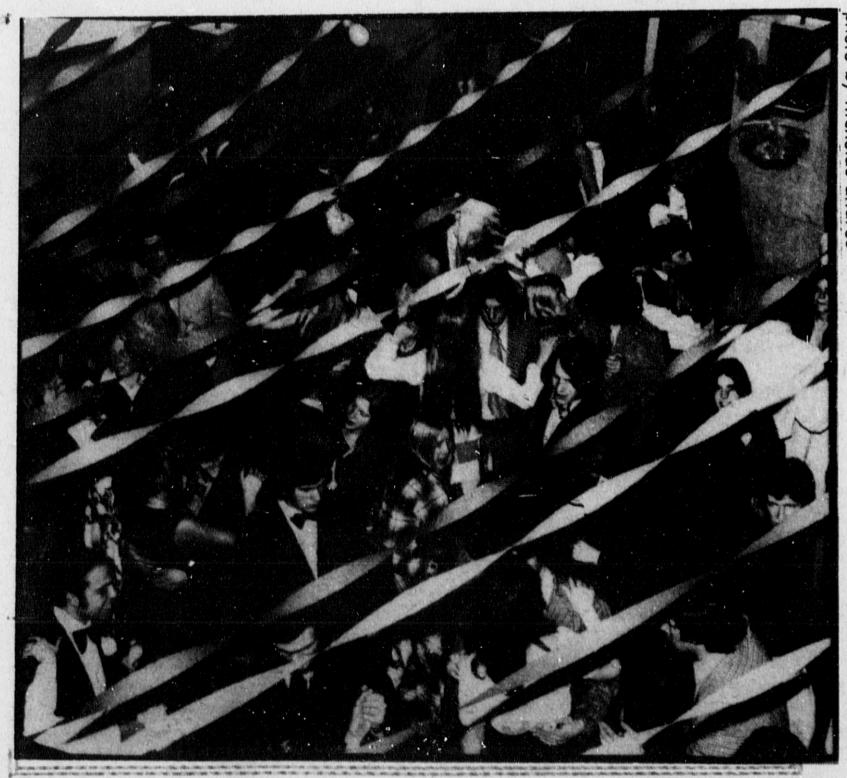

photo by nicholas andros

Serious students at Carnival Ball

photo by nicholas andros

Ambivalent trayer enjoying Carnival non-spirit

town elections...

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Goodro, did help the Jurgs Co.in the audit, however. They "had to try to pull things together that weren't clear in the books, and they were helping Jurgs as much as they could with little side jobs to tie in with the big audit," according to Peterson.

Richard Gardner said that he and the elected auditors who discovered and investigated the previous mishandling found that theirs was "such an impossible job" that they needed professional help. "Things were in such bad shape, I don't know if they (Jurgs) ever got things straight." The Town Selectmen voted to hire the Jurgs Co.in 1969 to complete the audit, and they have done the annual audit each year since then.

Peterson and Gardner noted that the Jurgs Co. recommended in 1969 several steps the Town should take to improve its bookkeeping system. Gardner thought that the recommended procedures had not been completely followed.

Document Processing Slow

According to one source, there has been some talk among lawyers in Middlebury about the length of time deeds, mortgages and other legal papers take to get through the Town Clerk's office. By law the Clerk can keep the documents in his possession for ninety days without penalty. Processing should be a matter of only a few days, however. The source indicated that the Town Clerk has in the past taken a long time to process documents, "probably just because he doesn't get around to it." Peterson thinks that she will be able to get the documents "right through." Caul suggested that processing was sometimes slow because of the large number of people who come into the office seeking assistance.

Treasurer Must Be Bonded

The subject of the Treasurer's bond has arisen recently in relation to the missing funds. By law the Treasurer has the responsibility of getting bonded within ten days of his or her election. The bond is an 'insurance policy' for the Town against any claims made against the Treasurer. According to Peterson, the bonding used to be a simple "formality", but when the money was stolen from the Town in 1969, the Treasurer's bond became the subject of some concern.

In 1969, according to Caul, he was bonded by the Glens Falls Insurance Company, of New York, for $10,000. The fee for his bonding, and that of the other Town officials who are bonded, was paid by the Town. When the $3,357 was lost that year, the bond was "called," which means that the company had to pay the Town the amount lost. Under the terms of the bond, the insurance company then conducted an investigation of the Treasurer's office, and filed a civil suit against Caul. According to Town Manager Crawford, the suit was settled out-of-court. The settlement cost the Town an amount which Crawford did not divulge. He said, however, that the Town paid for Caul's legal counsel in the suit, and that it paid the insurance company in a cash settlement. The secretary who was found guilty of the mishandling was dismissed. Caul was cleared of personal responsibility.

The Town presently has a $100,000 "blanket bond" on five people in the Treasurer's office, according to Caul. They are Caul himself, his assistant clerk, and three bookkeepers. The bond is held by the National Grange Insurance Co. through the Middlebury offices of Bicknell Real Estate and Insurance Inc. Crawford, questioned about the bond, said that only Caul is bonded, per se, and that the Town has liability insurance on the other personnel. The cost of bonding all Town officials is approximately $1,000, according to Crawford.

One source indicated that Caul could have some difficulty renewing his bond this year if the Selectmen decide to call the bond for the missing $876. "Difficulty is all relative, of course," the source said. "But insurance companies don't like individuals who are involved in litigation over their bonds. They ask a lot of questions."

Split of Offices Possible

The possibility exists that the Clerk and Treasurer's offices might be separated if the March election results necessitate such a separation. If Caul and Peterson each win one of the offices, the Selectmen could vote to divide the functions between them. A splitting of the offices would involve setting new salary rates for the two offices. The present salary for the combined Clerk and Treasurer functions is $9,600 ver year. By statute that figure could go as high as $14,000 per year. A split would also incur added expense for hiring new part-time personnel.

Crawford said he did not think separation was "necessary." He indicated that the decision would have to be made by the Selectmen, based on the amount of work done in each of the offices

Caul noted the added expense of hiring more staff. He also thought there would be some "physical" difficulties involved in a separation, but he did not say what they might be.

Peterson did not indicate her attitude toward the possibility of a split, but said that the decision would have to be left up to the Selectmen. She explained that running for Treasurer and Clerk presented special difficulties for her. "You see, this is a little bit different, because it involves money, it involves a paid position, it involves personalities a great deal, it involves the aspect of taking-a-man's-livelihood-away-from-him type of thing, which in this town is sort of a sticky thing. However, if people bring this up, I tell them that if a person runs for public office, and holds public office, he has to be prepared every once in a while for someone to run against him. It's not a guar nteed income when you take the job," she said.

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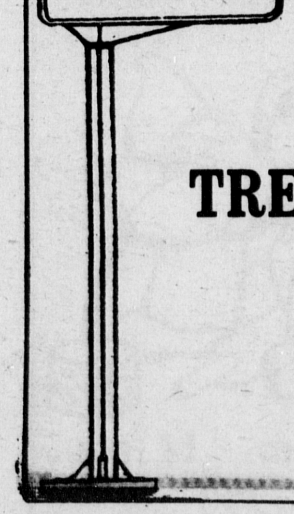

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b.b.king...

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what you get for keeping my delicate frame out in the chilly night air so long.Bad humors, you know.

Finally, the sound system is officially reckoned as lost somewhere in Burlington, and the sluicegates are opened.There is a moral to this tale, as it happens, for the sound quality in the fieldhouse was far better than usual. Evidently too much wattage spoils the pottage. True, King's pianist was inaudible from the bleachers, but that was more a question of balance than anything else.

Aramatoons, take note; when faced with an acoustically abysmal situation, do not attempt to overcome it with sheer power. Clean sound is a joy forever, and volume, while eminently desirable, can easily be sacrificed for the greater good of the greatest number.

John Castle, the warmup band, did not play some of the greatest numbers. Their material was numbingly repetitious and unadventurous, and has been described to me as the kind of thing you'd hear during dinner on a budget cruise of the Medditeranean. I myself found it mildly pleasant, a passable way to wait for the King. On the other hand, I generally expect very little from warmup acts, and so was pleased that Castle neither disgusted nor bored me. Most of the high points were provided by the group's sax and clarinet man, who whipped out an especially commanding lead on Duke Ellington's "Lighthouse Blues," a delightful number. The lowest point of the set came with the trumpet solo in T-Bone Walker's "Stormy Monday," a blues standard which practically nobody plays well. This man showed in particular a truly stunning lack of competence and creativity. He should buy a copy of Rubank's Elementary Method and study some before he appears on stage again.

On the whole, though, the John Castle Band is a collection of highly competent musicians who are very well acquainted with their instruments. That, in fact, is the band's main problem. It needs focus. I got rather tired of hearing every number drag out into an interminable instrumental jam, piano break followed by sax break followed by trumpet break followed by guitar break followed by piano break, or some such wearisome sequence. It is not necessary, after all, for every tune to be a showcase, no matter how competent each musician.

The employment of a greater variety of material could also help. Undisciplined, uninterrupted, uncreative, warmed-over jazz licks may be fashionable, but they're also fearful attention losers. Ideas and variety are nice, yes? Lest this be regarded as a pan, however, let me point out that I am harshest on those whom I feel fail to fulfill their promise. All Castle needs to learn is that there's more to music than blowing.

During the break I got a look at the crowd. Many of them had trekked here from the farthest reaches of Burlington and Rutland, and even beyond. A capacity mob, packing the fieldhouse like prevarications in a White House Speech. The biggest ever, in fact; many of them from far climes and strange lands. It is to this latter fact that I attribute the crowd's actions when B.B. King's band strode onstage. Everybody stood up, and stayed up.

B.B. King has been playing guitar for thirty-eight years, and he shows it. Each phrase ends with absolute precision and cleanliness, so that the listener hears a statement of maximum expressiveness and economy, no matter how many ideas B.B. has packed into the passage. He plays conversationally, every note adding to what has been said before, all making the same point, wailing a disciplined essay on one theme throughout each solo.

There is a complete professionalism here; "Why I Sing the Blues" still tells the audience, after the thousands of times B.B. must have played it, just exactly why he plays the blues. The only negative comment I've heard about his performance was from someone who wished that, instead of playing so much alone, King would work more intimately with his sidemen.

His sidemen are worth working with, especially the saxman, who plays very sweet and low. He should stay away from flute, however, for his flute solo was strongly reminiscent of a trumpet solo I'd heard earlier. The beautiful sax work pointed up the justice of the above criticism, since for the most part the horns restrained themselves to supporting B.B.'s guitar with doo-wahs and accents. The piano also was thrown away, not only by the inadequate balance but because he stuck to rhythm and fills through most of the concert, adding little of the punch that such as Otis Spann have shown this instrument is capable of in blues. The bass had several extended workouts, characterized by solidity and simplicity, a refusal to get any fancier than the song demaned. It's nice to hear a band with the discipline to hold their virtuousity in reserve, but frustrating.

B.B. King is probably too polished to drive anyone properly apeshit. He's got his act down, and that's that, few surprises sticking to what he knows best, belying the truism that nothing ventured is nothing gained. Good music immaculately played is a compelling, rare, and satisfying formula. I left this concert euphoric and kept my friends up until four in the morning.

Adult Classes

Middlebury Union High School

1974 Spring Semester

Registration will be on March 6, 7 to 10 p. m. at the Addison County Vocational Center office. The diploma program is now in affect which allows high school credits for anyone who wishes to obtain a high school diploma. Credit will also be given for "life experience" such as military service, employment, accredited correspondence courses community involvement, volunteer service, and apprenticeship programs. To enroll in the diploma program, contact Middlebury Union High School Guidance Department at 388-4031, Extension 38. If you are accepted in the diploma program, you then must register for the courses you desire on March 6, 1974 at the Vocational Center office with the Adult Education Director.

Persons over 65 years of age may take the Adult courses free. The adult programs are open to all persons, whether or not you wish to take them for credit. The dates on which these courses will be held is tentative. Classes are scheduled to begin the week of March 6 and 11 at the present time. Classes held from 7 to 10 p. m. one night per week.

1. **Pattern Alteration - Thursday - 5 weeks. Altering a basic pattern to fit, and altering design.**
2. **Needlecraft - Tuesday - 5 weeks - $10. This may include different types of needlecraft depending on the ability and needs of the participants.**
3. **Basic Arabic - Thursday - $21.00. This course will enable students to distinguish the various letters of the Arabic language and to speak phrases in Arabic.**
4. **Antique and Furniture Restoration - Tuesday - 30 hours - $21.00 plus material cost. Use of hand tools and power machines. Finishing processes for reconstruction and refinishing of antique and misused furniture.**
5. **Africa Through African Authors - Tuesday - 30 hours - $21.00. To introduce certain contemporary African novels and short stories selected for the insights which they provide towards an understanding of Africa and the African peoples of the present day.**
6. **The Math You Need - Tuesday - 30 hours - $21.00. A review of the fundamentals needed to achieve competence in percent, comparative buying, and the coming metric system.**
7. **Community Chorus - Wednesday - $7.00. Continuation of the fall semester Community Chorus. However, new participants are invited to join at this time.**
8. **Wilderness Experiences - Tuesday - 30 hours - $21.00. Basic information for such wilderness experiences as backpacking, day hiking, canoe tripping and such. Instruction in the necessary equipment.**
9. **Basic Auto Mechanics - Monday - 30 hours - $21.00. Basics such as tire changing, belt changing, minor tune-ups, oil change, lubrication and battery care.**
10. **Advanced Auto Mechanics - Thursday - 30 hours - $21.00. Continuation of the Basic Auto Mechanics course and will cover major tune-ups, front end alignment, using the scope for engine analysis, timing and minor drive train repairs.**
11. **Basic Machine Shop - Monday - 30 hours - $23.00. Basic techniques on the vertical and horizontal lathe, drill press, and grinding machine.**
12. **Advanced Machine Shop - Thursday - 30 hours - $23.00. Prerequisite - Basic Machine Shop. Advanced machine set ups and operation, plus metal layout work.**
13. **Basic Welding - Tuesday - 30 hours - $31.00. Basic techniques of arc and oxy acetylene welding through audio visual and practical work.**
14. **Using Transit and Other Field Instruments - Thursday - 30 hours - $21.00. An elementary course in the use of the transit type level, taping equipment, plumb bob and carpenters square to measure elevation and measure area. Classroom and laboratory practice.**
16. **Farm Record Keeping - Tuesday - 30 hours - $21.00. Learning to prepare accurately business, production, breeding and inventory records for proper farm management.**
16. **Dairy Animal Nutrition - Thursday - 30 hours - $21.00. Instruction in the proper feeding of dairy animals; including calves, young cattle, and milkers.**
17. **Typing II - Tuesday - 30 hours - $21.00. Continuation of the basic typing course. Centering, typing business letters, small and large envelopes, outlines and manuscripts.**
18. **Shorthand I - Tuesday - 30 hours - $21.00 plus textbook. A basic course in the Gregg - Diamond Jubilee Series Shorthand. This will teach students outlines, words, phrases, and brief forms so they should be able to transcribe dictation at approximately 60 words per minute.**

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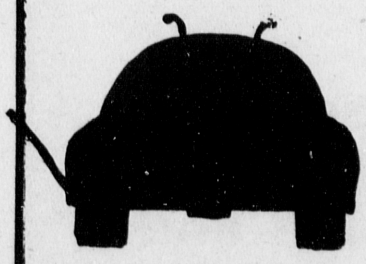
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e.q. news

By TOM PLUMB

This week's environmental red letter dates will cover the period between March 1 and March 7.

Legislation establishing Yellowstone National Park, the world's first national park, was enacted on March 1, 1872. Colville National Forest, Washington and Toiyabe National Forest, Nevada were established March 2, 1907. And Congressman Tom Steed, D.—Oklahoma, suggested that Communist-front groups were leading the fight against the American SST, and that their efforts were suspiciously timed to coincide with a recent Russian advertising campaign for the Soviet TU-i44. Shades of Joe McCarthy!

New York City's Air Resources Commissioner (and suspected Communist), Robert Rickles, criticized the SST and sharply criticized Ruckelshaus for backing the Administration's attempt to push it through on March 2, 1971. In a letter, Rickles wrote to the administrator, "I was astounded and shocked to read of your defense of the SST. Your arguments as reported in the paper were ridiculous and your entire credibility in regard to the environmental field is destroyed!"

Speaking of the SST, the French-British Concorde 001 prototype, the West European version of the SST, had its first low speed flight on March 2, 1969. Gila National Forest, N.M., was established March 2, 1899, Umpqua National Forest, Oregon, was established March 2, 1907, and Nicolet National Forest, Wisconsin, was established March 2, 1933. And finally, by the Act of March 2nd the Division of Forestry in the Dept. of Agriculture became the Bureau of Forestry, with authority to engage in a variety of work, including the making of forest plans for private timberland owners, tree planting, and forest investigations.

March 3 was also a big day for the environment. In 1879 the Geological Survey was established which provided for "the classification of the public lands and the examination of the geological structure, mineral resources, and products of the national domain." In 1891 the Forest Reserve Act was enacted giving the president power to establish forest reserves from the public domain. The 1899 Refuse Act, a major environmental tool used recently, became effective. In 1905 the Agricultural Appropriation Act designated the Bureau of Forestry as the Forest Service. In 1968 the Coast Guard informed the Department of Agriculture that the tanker Ocean Eagle had broken in half at the mouth of San Juan Harbor in Puerto Rico and was losing oil. In 1970 Charles Michaels, head of the Better Homes of Southern Maryland obtained his first patent on a system for converting condensation from the air conditioning system in an automobile into cold drinking water. And in 1971 Former Secretary of the Interior, Stewart Udall (and another suspected Communist sympathizer) called the SST a potential "flying Penn Central." Most airline officials, he said, "are privately appalled at the prospect of having to sign solid contracts for these aircraft." Later that same day, Dr. James McDonald, an atmospheric specialist from Arizona (and also a suspected Communist), warned that a fleet of SST's could lead to an increase in skin cancer.

A western element in Congress, opposed to the National Forest Enterprise, succeeded in attaching to the Agricultural Appropriations Bill a rider prohibiting any further additions to the Forest Reserves in Oregon, Washington, Idaho, Montana, Colorado and Wyoming. President Roosevelt signed the bill carrying the rider to be effective on March 4,1907, but before he did so on March 1 and 2 he signed 33 proclamations by which new reserves were created and areas were added to already established reserves so that a total of 15,645,631 acres was added to the Forest Reserve System. California, Arizona, and New Mexico were added to the list a few years later. Additions to the National Forests or creations of new ones in these states can be only done by action of Congress. The Pentagon admitted to spending $350 million annually on development and production of weapons for chemical and biological warfare, and that the Army regularly ships lethal nerve gas by rail in 300-gallon cannisters. These are among the facts kept secret by the Army that were disclosed in a private briefing for Congress on March 4, 1969. The Liberian-Flag tanker, Oceanic Grandeur, punctured its bottom on rocks in the Torres Strait, Australia, endangering the local cultured pearl industry, a native cray fishing industry, and nesting places of sea birds on islands and sandbanks on March 4, 1970. And from earlier years, the 1913 Weeks-McLean Law was signed by President Taft to protect from hunters the migratory birds of Canada as they flew over state lines.

By Executive Order 11514, issued on March 5, 1970, the president assigned responsibility to the heads of all federal agencies for assuring that environmental quality needs are met in their programs.

Ozark National Forest in Arkansas was established on March 6, 1908 and a federal court decided in Wisconsin that abortions in the early stages of pregnancy should be permitted in 1970.

In other abortion developments, Mayor Lindsay urged the total repeal of N.Y.'s abortion law and wanted to leave the decision to the woman and her physician, on March 7, 1970.

Energy-Intensive Buildings

Herman Blum, a millionaire engineer, believes that the government would do better to crack down on the building industry and inefficient use of fuels in skyscapers than to worry about every commuter's gasoline consumption. He contends that specialists in his field have cut energy corners at the request of developers looking toward profits.

One big factor in the waste of office building fuels has been the pressure of designers to construct more attractive buildings while keeping operational costs down.

The Illuminating Engineering Society has, over a 10-year period, recommended constant increases in lighting levels in all types of buildings. A measure of lighting is foot-candle intensity. Ten years ago office space lit to 50 ft—candles was acceptable, today many office levels reach 200 ft-candles.

Blum was recently approached by an office building owner who wanted to cut utiltity expenses. His building was lit to an average of 117 ft.candles. He reduced that to 70 ft-candles and reduced his total electric bill by 41%

Environmental Scapegoats

The energy crisis has found its scapegoat in environmentalists, and the environmental backlash is spreading all over the country. High sulphur fuels will be used in Los Angeles to keep the city's energy desires fed. However, Los Angeles' chief air pollution analyst warned that "People will get sick, and those who are sick will get more sick." But the city's lights wil keep burning bright.

Environmentalists lost their battle against the TransAlaskan pipeline; Nixon proposed a 2-year delay on enforcement of stricter emission standards for automobiles in his energy message before Congress; and it's full speed ahead for nuclear power plants. The government is getting prepared to enlarge its plans for oil drilling off the nation's seashores (including the East Coast) and to initiate heavier reliance on coal as well. More polluted air and millions more acres devastated by stripmining are in store for us simply because the U.S. did not plan ahead and because the people of the U.S. have been led to believe that our energy reserves were infinite.

However, the energy crisis is a two-edged sword. This crisis could also prove a boon to environmentalists. The shock that it has produced is capable of vastly acceleration both the change in public habits and the technological advancements that are vital to solving environmental problems.

But most importantly the energy crisis has proved that the environmental movement was right in its central argument, that our resources are finite and must be conserved.

Up to now Americans have had a voracious appetite for everything under the sun. A couple of years ago President Nixon would have termed the new found "conservation ethic" an economic apostasy. Today he is promoting it. No longer does growth necessarily mean progress, bigger is not better and maximizing consumption is not an economic necessity anymore. The public is reacting. Smaller cars, less driving, and greater use of mass transit have cut down not only on gas consumption but air pollution as well.

The softening of air pollution control standards must not go too far. Any indiscriminate plunge in allowing increases in smokestack emissions or strimpmining for coal and oil shale must be avoided since public health and the integrity of the landscape on a large scale are involved.

The energy crisis will be with us for a while but we cannot throw away the environmental gains of the past few years (as industry and energy producers would like) in order to alleviate it. We must plan ahead and pour our financial resources into clean energy technologies. We must also take this planning out of the hands of the energy producers, since they have shown that they are incapable of avoiding a crisis, and put it into the hands of the government. Unfortunately, these two sets of hands often look like one another.

But what must not be lost when the crisis has passed is the awareness that our resources are finite and that they should be conserved.

On March 1, Dr. Donald Harleman, chairperson for the Dept. of Hydrology at MIT, will speak on "Thermal Pollution and Its Control" at 4:30 in Munroe Faculty Lounge. This lecture is sponsored by the Economics Dept. and EQ.

On March 2, EQ will present "Play It Again, Sam" starring Woody Allen. It will be shown at 7, 9, and 11 in Dana for 75¢. Proceeds will benefit the Bristol Summer Program.

"little murders" coming to zoo

Jules Feiffer's scathing black comedy, "Little Murders," will be presented in Hepburn Zoo on Thursday through Sunday, March 7-10, at 8:00 pm.

"Little Murders," says Feiffer, "is a post assasination play, set in an age of urban paranoia where motiveless mass murder is as much a part of the atmosphere as air and noise pollution." Here we meet Patsy Newquist, the All American girl, the total embodiment of the great American spirit of get up and go, overwhelming strength, and incurable optimism. The play follows Patsy, her family, and her fiance as they struggle for survival in a world gone wild with violence.

Cathy Baldwin makes her Middlebury stage debut as Patsy, the guiding strength in her "typcial American family's" futile attempts to fight the ever increasing wave of violence. Alfred Chamberlain, her fiance, is played by Jeff Wolf, making his second appearance this year in the Zoo. Alfred is a nihilist and photographer with unusual talent, who has found that the best way to survive in his environment is to remain totally oblivious to it, since "it's very dangerous to challenge a system unless you're completely at peace with the knowledge that you're not going to miss it when it collapses."

Peter Kristoph plays Patsy's harried father Carol, trying to hold on to his cherished belief in law, relgion, and the police. Kim Chambers is Marjorie, Patsy's deceivingly fluffheaded, flirtatious mother. Tony Melchior is Patsy's misguided brother Kenny, who looks up to Patsy as the masculine image in the family.

Rounding out the cast is Flash Freundlich as the Judge, Bob Sasse as a hippie minister, and Joe Ochman, who also directs the show, as a paranoid police lieutenant.

"Little Murders" is produced by the Department of English and Drama. Tickets will be 75¢, available in advance at the Wright Theater Box Office, and at the door.

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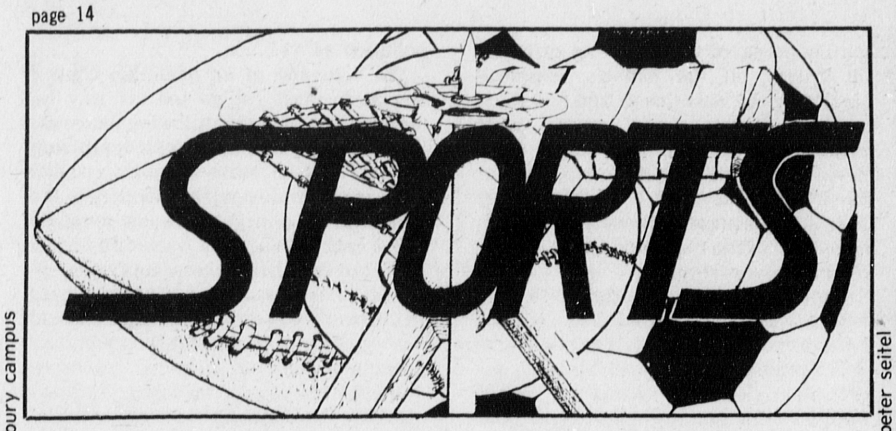

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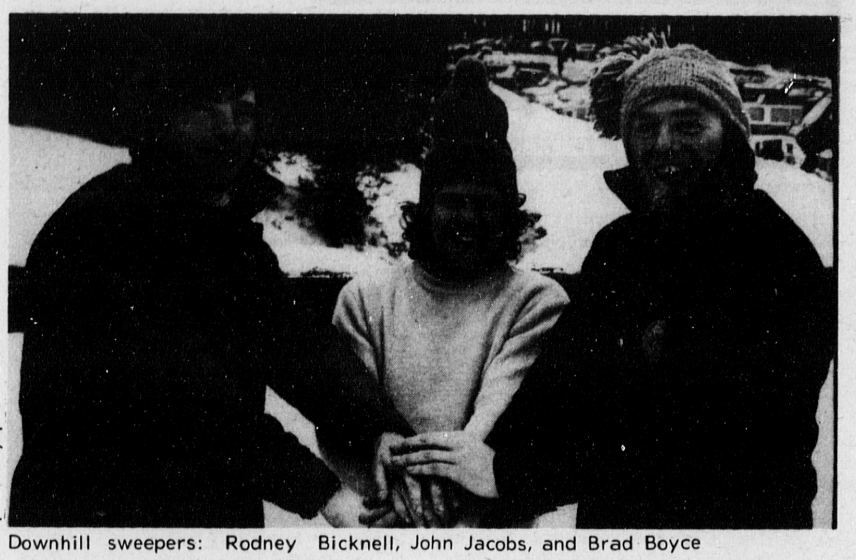

photo by peter seitel

Downhill sweepers: Rodney Bicknell, John Jacobs, and Brad Boyce

carnival skiing

panthers sweep slalom

By PETER SEITEL

By 4:00 Sunday afternoon, there were those at Middlebury who were wishing the jump had not been postponed one day, but had simply been cancelled (with perhaps foosball substituted as the third carnival event). But thinking back, one soon realizes that one event shouldn't make or break a Carnival team. It's only fair to spread the blame (if in fact there can be any blame attributed to a second place team).

It's true, we could have pulled out a carnival title in the jump, but we could have done better in the cross-country, giant slalom, or even the slalom for that matter.

The men's Giant Slalom Friday morning was semi-distastrous. On a rain-soaked course setstrategicallydown Ross, the Panthers screeched to a stop (3rd place), after a disappointing fall by John Jacobs scratched his chances of becoming a point getter in the event. A brilliant first run by freshmen Rod Bicknell and John Jacobs, and veteran Peter Ord, the Midd skiers looked as if they might claim the event. But Jacobs' crash left only Bicknell and Ord in the top 20. Middlebury dropped to third place behind Dartmouth and UNH.

Saturday's slalom seemed to bring smiles back to the faces of the Carnival hosts. Though the day was bitingly cold, and winds often gusted to 30 mph, the Panthers managed a decisive victory — sweeping 3rd, 4th, and 5th places to move within 8 points of Dartmouth.

This time, freshman skiers were wholly responsible for the sweep. After Brian Vorse of St. Lawrence, and John Macomber of Dartmouth settled into the top two spots, John Jacobs (showing his talent again) came through with two blistering runs to grab top Middlebury honors. Rod Bicknell followed just behind (this fourth place standing combined with his earlier second place in the G.S. gave Bicknell claim to the Outstanding Alpiner of the Week Award), and Brad Boyce rounded out the Midd victory in fifth place.

The team came out with its biggest point boost (51), and could now look hopefully to jumping, the final event, for a chance at victory.

Though favored to take second place behind UVM, our fliers failed to gather the needed momentum Sunday morning (or could it have been a case of too much momentum Saturday night?). Of course it is disappointing after a victory at Williams last week, but there's always the next Carnival where we can once again display our true prowess (St. Lawrence — March 1-3). As for this one — who is to blame? No one — Second place just ain't that bad!

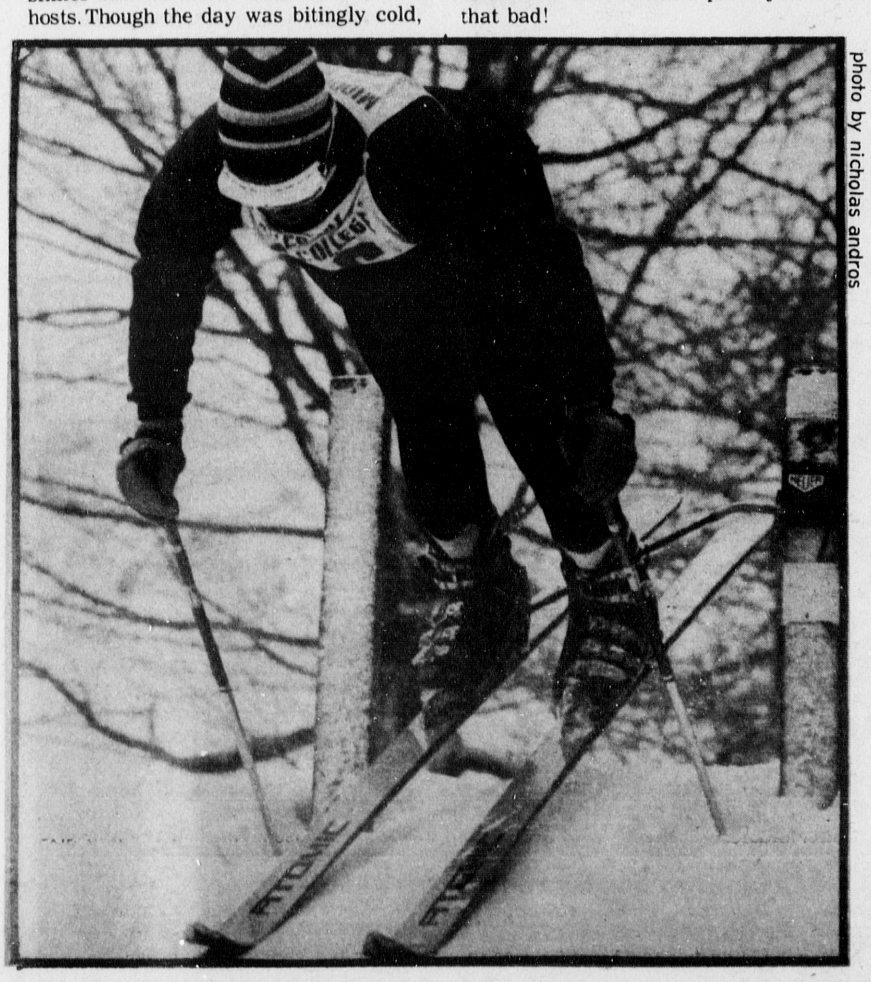

photo by nicholas andros

Downhill skier at starting gate

conditions slow nordic events

By CRAIG WARD

If you have ever watched a cross-country skiing race, chances are the sky was blue, and the snow clean and cold. Unfortunately, the Carnival race occurred under far from ideal race conditions, which made for tough skiing and uncomfortable spectating.

Those who did brave the rain and slush on Friday watched as the Middlebury team put in one of its better performances this year. Brant McDougall placed second on the 15 kilometer course (9 miles), only 23 seconds off the top finisher, Dartmouth's Doug Peterson. Placing fourth, just a minute behind Peterson, was Craig Ward of Middlebury. Chris Nice of Dartmouth edged out Ward for 3rd place by 13 seconds. Other racers had more serious problems negotiating the swamp-like course, finishing almost three minutes behind the top four. Dave Lantz, running a strong race, placed 9th for the wet Panthers, giving the team an additional 49 points, against Dartmouth's 54 points.

By the time the slalom had ended and only the 55 meter jump was left in the competition, it looked as if Middlebury could slip by Dartmouth for the Eastern title. Only eight points separated the two teams. However, the jump competition had to be postponed to Sunday due to wind.

Sunday seemed in all respects ideal for the jump: clean skies, slight breeze and plenty of eager onlookers. The Midd jumpers, Dave Lantz, Tom Fulton, Peter Guest, and Craig Ward, never seemed quite in control of their hometown advantage. Lantz, placing 4th, was the only Midd jumper in the top 10. Dartmouth and Middlebury ended in a tie for second, behind UVM, so that when the four event totals were compiled, Middlebury still remained eight points behind Dartmouth.

The Middlebury team now has the opportunity to go to the NCAA's held this year in Jackson Hole, Wyoming, March 8-10.

In the Nordic events, Dave Lantz should place well in Nordic Combined, and Brant McDougall could do well in the Special Cross Country. The following week, Messrs. McDougall and Ward will stay out West to compete in the National Cross-Country Championships at Big Sky, Montana.

midd women: strong and consistent performances

By TERRY PORTER

In an exciting climax to their season to date, the women's ski team won the Middlebury Carnival with strong and consistent performances in all three events. The competition was ferocious with several former national-level racers on hand, but a solid team effort by Middlebury proved too strong for any other school to match.

Midd's total of 293.30 points was followed by Dartmouth with 287.29, and UVM with 279.40 points. Congratulations to coach Bonnie Bower and the entire alpine and nordic team.

On Friday the heavy rain kept most spectators away from the slush-bowl, and many skiers would have liked windshield wiper attachments for their goggles. However, the racers were ready and eager to run in the slalom event, which counts as the combined time of two separate runs.

Those who were present saw Debbie Martin streak through the gates with a time of 82.7 seconds to take third place for Middlebury. She was followed by Sandy Stroock in fifth, Stephanie Cole in eighth, and Tina Besse in tenth place. This made Middlebury the team to beat going into the cross-country event later that afternoon.

The women's cross-country race did not begin until 3:45 on Friday afternoon, and by that time there was so much water on the course that some racers were waxing up a pair of water skis to slide around on. Although the weather gods did not favor on Friday, a hard-working Middlebury shovel brigade filled in where they let us down and the course was kept in fair running condition. (Many thanks to all who helped).

The Middlebury girls skied to their full potential in the race and all posted good finishes. Terry Porter was first in with a time of 21:12. Chris Tower was fourth in 21:59, Ellie Davie was 9th, and Bonnie Bray and Ingrid Malmstrom were 12th and 13th respectively. In the team results Dartmouth beat Middlebury for this event by a score of 97.81 to 96.48 points, but in the two-race total, Middlebury still led by nearly three points after the cross-country.

Inspired by outstanding performances of the day before, the alpine team dominated the giant slalom race on Saturday, coming up with a near sweep of the event. Debbie Martin was second, with a two-run total of 98.44 seconds, closely followed by Stephanie Cole in third place, and Tina Besse in fifth. Edie McAusland finished 11th and Sandy Stroock came in 22nd.

For the girls this victory was especially rewarding since it was the home carnival, and the last one for seniors Stephie Cole and Bonnie Bray. The win was well-deserved by all, and was earned by solid, quality team skiing. Women don't have a NCAA Championship as the men racers do, so the Middlebury girls are looking forward to the final carnival at St. Lawrence, followed by the Eastern division championships here at Middlebury to put their talents to the test again.

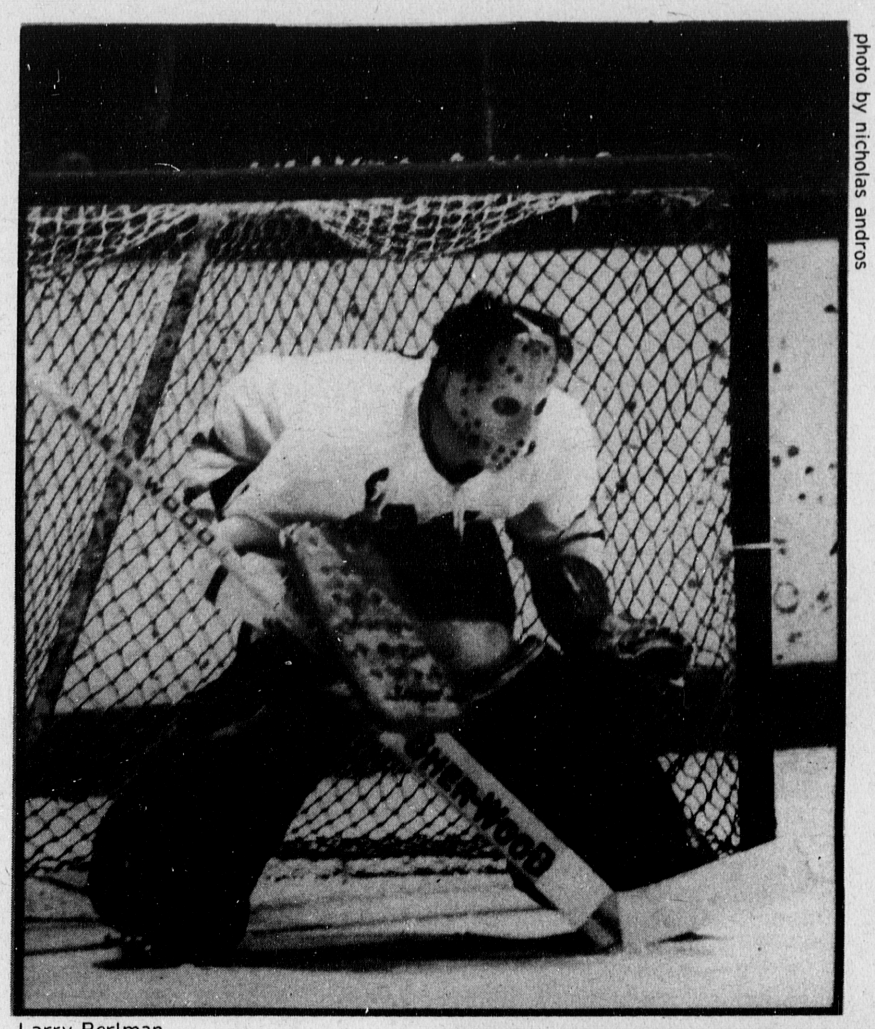

photo by nicholas andros

Larry Perlman

bottoms up

By TOM RYAN

In its last fourteen intercollegiate contests, the Middlebury hockey squad has only once been on top. Somehow they topped the Mules of Colby--or was that the coeds of Colby Jr?--and since then have themselves played the Ass for all comers. But it has been a story of bottoms up in more than one way.

At six o'clock on the morning of the Bowdoin game, two players straggled back to their rooms from an all-night vigil with the spirits. That they only wracked up a week's suspension might reflect the guilty conscience of a team that likes its liquor. Such incidents are not uncommon if not so uncommonly flagrant. One player in a post-half guzzling gambit remarked that you just can't lose that many games and not resort to a friendly glass.

I'll drink to that, but the real issue is the discipline. It's a lack of discipline that shows up even more blatantly on the ice and in the team's attitude. Offensively, Coach Wendy Forbes' strategy is to fire the puck into the corners, and then go in and dig it out. When you've got teams like UVM and U Mass that you just can't skate around, it's a workable plan, but it requires hard skating into the corners and a lot of forechecking. The Panther's seldom make the effort. Except for perhaps Robie McCallum and Fred Erdman, few skate hard enough to even sweat off the previous night's beer.

Topping the list of half-hearted efforts are George Tooley and Peter Prescott, but the problem goes deeper than simple laziness. Wendy was working on a new drill, and a player refused to do it. They almost came to blows. The player said it was a foolish exercise that looked like ballet. Granted the team's style is more that of a waltz, but nonetheless, such a lack of respect goes to the heart of the issue.

The team simply doesn't seem to be willing to play for Forbes. The complaint is that he doesn't motivate the team or bring out the individual potential of the players. Or course, the team must be willing to give something too, and I wonder if they are. But whatever the merits or demerits of Coach Forbes may be, the tension and dissatisfaction between himself and his players is evident. "He's a great guy personally," noted one squad member, "but if we took a vote in the locker room, I'm not sure he would even end up driving the Zamboni."

So how can a team that is all that bad play the sort of head's up hockey UVM witnessed on its visit to the Panther's home ice. The Midd team that played that evening could have won 95% of its schedule. It's simply another pointer to attitude as the key to Middlebury's season.

One aspect of the game, however, which was strong not just against UVM but all season, was the defense led by goalie Larry Perlman and defenseman Barry Jones. Perlman has saved close to 92% of the shots on goal to secure a position among the top four goalies in New England, and Jones, who has played close to the full sixty minutes in every game since Bowdoin, demonstrated stamina and dedication. Rick Simourd, playing his best season at Middlebury, and Charlie O'Sullivan rounded out a solid if overtaxed defense that deserved a better season.

After dropping the respectable contest with UVM by a 4-2 margin, Middlebury maintained some of the momentum into the Norwich match-up, but could not quite overcome a season of inertia, losing 4-3. The Panthers played CMR last evening, and face Lowell Tech on Saturday. Both of these games should be snap victories, but with the Midd squad it's never predictable. If they don't walk away with these two, I'd suggest a change in uniform for next year—to white skates.

photo by nicholas andros

Tom Stillman races UVM player

"b" team sets new standards

By J. TURNEY

On the verge of completing the most successful "B" basketball season in Midd's history, the team's won-loss record stands at 8-2. The team, coached by Gary Hindley, has broken the old "B" record of six wins by two, with two contests remaining in the season.

In addition to the new season mark, the "baby" Panthers have surpassed the old consecutive win streak of four games by capturing their last six contests. The last game of this victory string was a 98-44 bombardment of Johnson State.

As impressive as the record appears, the "B" season has not been a true indicator of Midd's talent. The schedule seems suspect when one recalls that the men in blue dispatched Plattsburgh by margins of victory of 15 and 29 points, and when one notes the astronomical bulge of 54 points in the massacre of Johnson State. Perhaps this is simply a statement of Midd's strength, since it fields a team that towers over its opponents in height.

The Panthers are led in the forecourt by the Varsity swingteam of 6'8" Zenon Smotrycz, 6'6" Bruce Collamore, and 6'5" Bill Nordengren. This monopoly of height allows Midd to dominate the boards and overwhelm the opposition. It would seem that the team would be able to handle a much more difficult schedule.

Enroute to their victorious season, the team has been hurt by changes in personnel. It lost two starters in forward Sam Carpenter and guard Mark Wesner due to personal differences with Coach Hindley. The bench lost support when Ken Chase and Kenny Height left the team. It is a tribute to the coach and the men on the team that they were able to regroup after these losses. Luciano Nicasio has joined John Clemency in the backcourt, and has proven to be an offensive sparkplug most significantly on the fast break.

Then it is with much enthusiasm that the coaches look forward to the final grooming of this small dedicated group, when it will move to the varsity and hopefully change the varsity win record.

basketball panthers split

By ERIC MALTZMAN

The basketball team lost to Amherst, but came back for a decisive win over Norwich on carnival day to earn a split for the week. The Panthers' record is now 9-11 as they head into the final week of a long, disappointing season. The squad needed a win over UVM last night plus upsets over St. Lawrence (Friday, at 4:00 in the field house) and RPI (away on Saturday) for its fourth winning season in a row.

Poor shooting and lack of offensive balance were the main reasons the Panthers lost the road game at Amherst. Middlebury held its own off the boards and outscored the Lord Jeffs by five from the foul line, but 36% shooting from the field was too much of a handicap. The home club, which shot an even 50% for the night, led at the half by 36-27.

Midd gradually pecked away at the lead, and a Dave Pentkowski bucket with 7:42 left in the game put the Panthers on top, 51-50. A four minute dry spell soon afterwards enabled Amherst to regain control and win going away, 74-63. As has often been the case, guards Dave Pentkowski (22) and Kevin Cummings (17) did the bulk of the scoring. Dana Eglinton picked up eight coming off the bench. Dave Nelson did a good job off both backboards in grabbing 11 rebounds, but he and fellow starters Ben Davidson and Jack Kirsch could only manage nine points among them.

For the first 24 minutes of the Norwich game, Middlebury put on a terrible performance which was almost as bad as that of the gentlemen who called themselves referees. The Panthers finally decided to ignore the "officials" and ran off a devastating 35-9 tear in thirteen and a half minutes on their way to a 74-44 romp.

The first half was a slow, cold-shooting affair dominated by the men in black and white. Middlebury led 12-11 at the 9:40 mark (you read it right; the "refs" were calling some beauties), but Norwich picked up six straight for a 17-12 lead three minutes later. Pentkowski and Nelson led Midd on a 10-0 spurt for a 22-17 lead with 3:40 left. Middlebury led by 26-21 at the half.

Norwich opened up with a 10-4 burst to take a 31-30 lead, but then the roof fell in on the Cadets. Dave Nelson hit two jumpers, Kevin Cummings hit a jumper and a length-of-the-floor drive. The Panthers were off and running. Midd added two more unanswered hoops for a 42-31 lead, and not even Pentkowski's fourth foul and subsequent benching could stem the tide. Everyone saw action as Midd outscored Norwich 48-23 in the second half. Nelson, who led all scorers with 18, had 10 in a seven minute stretch. Cummings (15) and Pentkowski (14) also hit double figures.

Co-captain Pentkowski, whose playmaking skills brought a rousing ovation when he fouled out against Norwich, has also established himself as a scoring threat this season. The junior has a sixteen-point average and has scored at better than 19 per game over the last four weeks. His excellent play earned him a place on the ECAC All-East Division II team for two consecutive weeks.

golf course...

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job", and because part of the new course will be built among existing holes, estimates on the costs involved become highly speculative.

Whether or not the additional acreage will require additional expenses for expanded maintenance is a question that now remains unanswered. Myhre feels that additional income resulting from the greater attraction of a more challenging 18-hole course could balance if not offset any additional upkeep costs.

The unknown donor has also made substantial contributions to the 175th Anniversary Campaign in the areas of scholarship assistance and for the endowment of Bread Loaf activities (School of English and the Writers' Conference)The donor declined to specify the reason for his anonymity.

letters...

continued from p. 8

can take an issue (usually a thorn in the Administration's side), attack it, muddle it up, and then retreat with his "gosh, I didn't say that, I'm really sorry if that's what you thought" soft shoe shuffle.

Beware of this man. Every time he starts out on one of his word games or multiple choice quizzes, watch him carefully.He's trying to confuse you and worse yet, he's trying to divide you.

Ross H.Fruen, '73
Middlebury, Vermont

To the Editor: I want to make a comment about Dennis O'Brien's Historical Analogies. If one were to answer that James Armstrong is similar to Richard Nixon, then Dennis O'Brien is exactly like John Dean. If the analogies were to be changed and James Armstrong were to be Pope Paul VI, then Dennis should be Cardinal Mindszenty.

George Motolanez

To the Editor:

In the Jan. 31 issue of the **Campus**, Barbara Kritchevsky writes (in her article "New Dorms to be Built During Summer") that "Lorny Clement '76, Chairman of the Housing Working Group, stated that the working group had not recommended building the new residences." I do not recall making any statement to that effect, although I did ask questions concerning other plans, etc. I must admit, however, that I have made some statements recently (concerning the Administration Working Group interaction) that would seem to imply that there was no attempt by the Administration to attain student input in the design of the new dorms.I must apologize for these, because I believe an attempt was made.Bad timing (which no one could help) and a poorly worded questionnaire were the main factors rendering a report from the Working Group useless.

At the forum meeting of Feb.17, I stated something to the effect that the Working Group had not considered site plans for the new dorms per se.This is false.As we did discuss possible general locations and there were students at the site plan meeting during which other locations were considered. I was absent, missing the student input generated during that meeting.

Lorny Clement, Chairman
Housing Working Group

To the Editor:

I would like to take this opportunity to publicly thank all those who were involved in preparing the cross-country course at Breadloaf for the EISA ski championships for Carnival. The conditions were, to say the least, marginal, and the weather, at best, miserable. We were lucky to get the race off at all, and the fact that it was run is due to the unselfish work of the Panther X-C team who were not involved in the competition.They put in many man hours of work during the week and endured the rain all day Friday so that the race would become a reality.

Because of people like these, X-C is the great sport that it is.To these friends, I say (and hope you will join with me) a hearty thanks and HEY*YA!

Peter Straub
Chief of Course
EISA X-C Championships

To the Editor:

At the UVM hockey game of February 20, there was an act done which horrified everyone in the arena including myself.A wounded chicken was thrown onto the ice. I was the one who threw it, but had absolutely no idea that this innocent creature was injured.The act was totally unpremeditated.Someone had brought the bird into the stands and left it in a bag beside me. It started moving and I was afraid that it wasn't getting enough air.As I opened up the wrapping to allow air to get in, the bird tried to escape, so I instinctively grabbed it.When I did this, the bird started pecking my hand and I released it in the direction of the ice, thinking that this would provide the bird ample time to recover its balance and fly. What I didn't know was that the bird was injured and couldn't fly.The resulting scene was one of the most horrifying ones I have ever witnessed.I, like everyone else was struck by the inhumane thing that had happened to this bird. I hope that everyone will accept my apology for causing this uncomfortable experience. I should never haven even bothered with the bird in the first place.I realize that this is totally unacceptable behavior, and I regret many times over, being a part of this experience.

Peter Brakeley '75

WANTED: Someone to share spacious 6 room apartment (2 bedrooms, kitchen, living and dining rooms, study) starting April 1.Located on Main Street, near Ted Novak's.$75 monthly everything included. Call evenings: 388-2473

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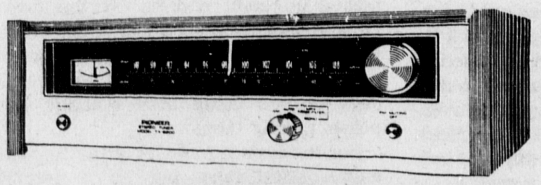

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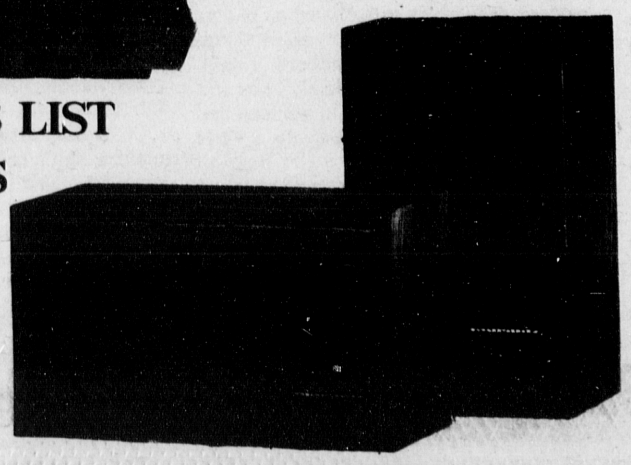

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